The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2557. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Reception of the News in this City.

OUTLINE OF HIS LITERARY CAREER.

Full of years and of honors, in the mellow evening of a well-spent, honorable life, and in the mellow evening, too, of the year, ere the frosts of age had found power to chill his genial heart and brain, or the frosts of Winter robbed the landscape that he loved of Autumn's solemn, soothing charms, WASHINGTON IRVING, the patriarch of American letters, and the last link that remained to us between the age of SCOTT and CAMPBELL and SOUTHEY and BYRON, and our own, has passed away, as calmly as he had lived.

WASHINGTON IRVING was born in the same year with the Republic. He first saw the light in the City of New-York on the 13th of April, 1783, the day after ROBERT'S great naval victory over the Count DE GRASSE—which made it possible for England to think with honor of ending a hopeless and disastrous war—was won in the West Indies. His father was a Scotch merchant, in good circumstances, his mother an English lady, of fine endowments; and, although he become an orphan very early in life, he was surrounded in youth by his elder brothers with all the appliances of ease, and enjoyed all the advantages of education which this small Colonial City had then to offer. The nature of the man, and the genius of the writer bore through life the impress then received; for the qualities of IRVING'S mind were especially malleable to external influences, and the mingled quaintness and refinement of the society in which those opening years of his were past, wrote themselves indelibly upon the organization of the future author of *Knickerbocker's History* and of *Bracebridge Hall*. A strange old town it must have been, that New-York of IRVING'S childhood and youth. One nationality, the sturdy many-breeched much-smoking inheritance of the countrymen of HENDRIK HUDSON was rooted, then, in all the fatness of the land. A century of royal English Governors had not extinguished the soul of New-Amsterdam, and the dreamy spirit of Communipaw still brooded over the lovely island of Manhattan. Another nationality had just been expelled by force and arms with the retreating soldiers of King GEORGE; and its purple shadow rested on the homes and in the ways of lordly loyalists, willing to save their estates by acquiescing in a change of Government which they had been powerless to avert; but cherishing still in their heart of hearts all the pomps and vanities of the "good old times," and wearing aristocratic armor of a social order now forever shattered into pieces.

A third nationality was springing into existence, and the world of the Americans, as we now see and share in all its wondrous life and movement, was just "yearing at the birth," no man being able to foresee very clearly what manner of world this new social and political creation might in time be expected to become. In the midst of these influences, so varied, so picturesque, so rich in striking contrasts and suggestive traits, WASHINGTON IRVING grew to early manhood, developing with every day that singular delicacy and felicity of observation which was to constitute in after life the rarest attribute of his well-balanced, humane and gracious intellect.

In 1802, two years before he attained his majority he had already made his mark in the then rather desert regions of American literature, by publishing a series of essays in the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper edited by his brother PETER IRVING. That was the age of essays; the traditions of the *Spectator*, perpetuated by the *Idler* and the *Rambler*, still oppressed all writers of the English tongue, and English prose ran to essays as easily as English poetry ran to odes. In America we were still, of course, absolutely provincial and imitative in all matters asthetic, and these first flights of IRVING'S muse were flutterings of a fashion which hardly prefigured the special triumphs which he was to win. Still they were, no doubt, useful to him as a sort of mental gymnastics; and they pointed him out to his fellow-citizens as a "youth of promise."

By his brothers these indications were happily accepted as implications of a duty to be done, and the health of WASHINGTON failing shortly after his first appearance as a writer, they sent him abroad for travel and study. He made the tour of Europe in 1804, seeing, in his capacity of American, infinitely more of the Continent than any Englishman in those troubled times could hope to visit. At Rome he met with ALLSTON, and, we believe, with COLERIDGE; and brought back with him when he returned to America in 1806, literary and artistic tastes so positive and so emphatic as very soon to make the project which his brothers had entertained of converting him into a lawyer appear utterly hopeless. He went to his pens and paper at once, and in 1807 sought the ear of the public, in conjunction with JAMES K. PAULDING, through the series of whimsical utterances still so much talked of and so little read, under the title of *Salmagundi*. These papers, ethical æsthetic, critical and discursive, opened a new vein to the American reading world, which up to that time had been rather satiated with the solemnities and intensities of style appropriate to an infant nation and to a race of writers diffident alike of their powers and of their themes. The hit thus made was followed up the next year by IRVING, with his *History of New-York*, composed under the pseudonym of "Diedrich Knickerbocker."

A thousand parodies and imitations have not impaired the charm, though they have perhaps betrayed the lurking mischief of this fantastic travestie. It has traveled the world over, making the sturdy settlers of Holland in the New World, very famous, although the fame which it has given them be faintly flavored with something like contempt. One day, perhaps, the debt which America owes these solid sons of Flemish freedom will be more adequately paid; but their manners and their customs, the humor and the fashion of the folk, can never be more strikingly portrayed than in these undying pages. The name of Knickerbocker has become, through them, a fact in the earth, and has rendered baptismal tribute to all manner of human devices, from a New-York magazine to the shooting-breeches of the London dandy. It is probable that the success of this work definitely fixed Mr. IRVING'S vocation in life.

In 1810 his brothers took him into partnership without exacting of him any services in the way of their business, and bade him make himself famous. He now devoted several years to study, with a brief interval of military service on the staff of the Governor of the State during the war of 1812. But no British bullet was billeted for the destined delight of a whole generation of British readers, and Col. IRVING hung up his still maiden sword at the peace to resume his more congenial weapons. The great effort of the war was followed, it will be remembered, by a long paralysis of commercial enterprize in this country, and the house of the IRVINGS was no spared in the general shock. WASHINGTON IRVING went to London to do his part in redeeming the affairs of the family, but in vain; and in 1818 he found himself stranded in England, with the world before him to be won. The story of his trials and his labors at this time is too well known for us to repeat it here. Who has forgotten the cordial homage of gratitude which IRVING rendered in his days of prosperous renown to the generous friendships that made his upward path more easy in these days of doubt and darkness? To SCOTT in particular he now became bound by the ties of one of the most genial and noble relations which adorn the history of authorship; a relation which recalls, though at a distance, the magnanimous union of SCHILLER with GOETHE, in labors supposed by the vulgar mind to breed only the selfish lust of reputation, and the cruel egotisms of artistic vanity. For nearly twenty years Mr. IRVING remained in Europe, winning his place among the most conspicuous and the most admired of English writers, but never forgetting his American birth, or neglecting the ties which bound him to his native land. His *Sketch-Book* and *Bracebridge Hall* fascinated the public by a freshness of style and a naturalness of sentiment, delightful in those days of the decadence of what may be called the Georgian prose. They brought back the charm of STEELE without his pruriency and his personal conceit; the grace of ADDISON made warm with the generous gentleness of RICHARD STEELE. Their author became the fashion, but he was not spoiled.

He bent himself with each new success more earnestly to the task of achieving better things. Alternating his residence between London and Paris, and seeing in each capital the best thinkers and the most inspiring society of each, he eventually decided to aim at the high prizes of history, which had then begun to assume the magnificent place since accorded to it in the hierarchy of modern literature. He sojourned for three years at Madrid, and brought away from Escurial Libraries and Jesuit Colleges, in 1828, his *Life of Columbus*, which became at once an authority and secured for him the honor of sharing with HALLAM the first award of the gold medals conferred by GEORGE IV. for the encouragement of historic composition. If all history be as EMERSON calls it, the biography of eminent men, the prize was fairly won. The *Conquest of Granada* and the *Tales of the Alhambra* followed the *Columbus*, while IRVING was filling at London the posts of Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States to his own credit and the honor of our country. The diplomatic inspirations of our Presidents have not materially improved since those times!

In 1832 IRVING came back, bringing with him as a farewell from old England the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws won from the fastidious Senate of Oxford University. How his life has since been led, with true laborious days, we all know.

He was not the man to vegetate upon a reputation. He scoured the prairies of the West and ransacked the annals of the Past for topics congenial to his maturing mind. In 1842 he was most wisely selected for the post of Minister to Spain—there being no reason then for our insulting the monarchy to which our fathers owed so much—and remained at the Spanish Court for four years. When the fullness of his time at last had come, IRVING remembered the great name that he bore—a name conferred upon him by his parents in the very dawn of all our national greatness—and gave the final fruits of his thought and feeling and skill in style to the memory of WASHINGTON. He was granted the privilege of completing this latest of his works; and closing then, forever, the portfolio out of which so many sweet and kindly and beneficent creations had passed into the world, and with them not one evil thing, one false spirit, one impure, the old man quietly folded his hands in his well-named home of Sunnyside, the goal of a life sunlit by goodness and beauty; and there awaited the summons which has come to him now as gently as we could have asked it should. He died almost in the arms of his niece, without any visible sign of suffering, and after an evening passed in the society of friends whom he loved, and in the indulgence of all those genial and pleasant emotions which he loved especially to cherish in himself, and in all with whom he was brought into contact. A death more apt to such a life as his, no poet could have feigned. With the development of our national literature greater men than WASHINGTON IRVING may arise among us; men of deeper thought, of an intellectual originality more grand and imposing; eagles poised on stronger pinions, and circling higher with a bolder flight than he. But the name of the magician who evoked the shapes of legendary life from all the loveliest nooks of the Hudson, and first clothed the new world with a robe of fancy and of feeling, will never die; and we may well rejoice that his spirit will dwell in our literature with an influence as stainless and as wholesome as the remembered image of the man himself will be pure, and peaceable and righteous in the hearts of all who knew him in the flesh.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FINAL EVENT.

As all particulars relating to the last hours of this great man, and the circumstances attending his death, must be profoundly interesting to the public, we give such memoranda as we have been able to obtain at Tarrytown. It is pretty generally known to the friends and admirers of Mr. IRVING, throughout the country, that his health has been in a failing condition for a year past. An asthmatical difficulty, to which he has long been subject, has, during this period, taken a more serious turn, and has been attended with occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing, from which he has suffered greatly, and which have caused fearful apprehensions among the members of his family. The worst effect of this disease has been the sleepless nights that it has occasioned its victim. It is, in fact, stated, that Mr. IRVING has not had a perfect night's rest in a year. The consequence of this has been a complete prostration of his nervous system, and the gradual breaking-down of a constitution, already weak from the natural infirmity of years. But, in addition to this, Mr. IRVING has been afflicted with another disease, not so generally known to his friends, but which, as the event has shown, was of a much more fatal character. It has long been the opinion of his medical adviser, Dr. PETERS, of New-York, that he was suffering from enlargement of the heart. This conviction was some time since imparted to Mr. IRVING, but, owing to the peculiar and uncertain character of the disease, neither physician nor patient entertained any immediate apprehension as to the result. There can now, however, be no doubt that this, if not in part the source of the other ailment, was at least the immediate cause of death. So well satisfied are the physicians and family of Mr. IRVING of this fact that no *post mortem* examination will be held. Until within the last fortnight, Mr. IRVING had for nearly three months been comparatively free from the returns of his asthmatic affection. About two weeks ago, however, he had a return of the complaint, which continued, though in a milder form than it had taken on several previous occasions, up to the period of his death. On Sunday morning last he attended church as usual, at Tarrytown, about two miles from his residence. It was remarked by many persons in the congregation that he appeared more pallid and feeble than usual, and it was also noticed that he did not wait, after the services were over, as was his custom, to shake hands with his friends and neighbors, but immediately hastened home.

During the morning of Monday he walked out to his garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual, the omission was not thought by his family to arise from any alarming conditions. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of EBENEZER IRVING, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and PIERRE M. IRVING, a nephew, with his wife, another nephew, Rev. PIERRE M. IRVING, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, the literary executor of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day. The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. IRVING, and excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful, or a more gratified sharer of the enjoyment than he. In the intervals of conversation he glanced over the pages of several books that lay on the centre table, and the last book he is believed to have opened was Lieut. PAGE'S *History of the Paraguay Expedition*. About 10½ o'clock he rose to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bedroom. While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. IRVING, coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. IRVING accosted him in a playful manner, saying: "Why, PIERRE, what are you doing with a needle?" and passed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss SARAH IRVING, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in his hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as of some one choking, and turning round she saw Mr. IRVING press his left hand to his heart and fall forwards. He caught hold of a table, in falling, and gradually sank down on the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them reached him he had ceased to breathe. Supposing that he had fainted, efforts were made by the family to revive him, and, meanwhile, Dr. CRUTHERS and Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, a near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. IRVING, were sent for. On the arrival of the Doctor, he made an examination of the body and announced that life was extinct.

The news of the death of Mr. IRVING spread through the villages of Irvington and Tarrytown yesterday morning and fell upon the people like a thunderbolt. In no part of the country was he so much loved as in the neighborhood where he lived. His cheerfulness, good humor and benevolence, his unostentatious bearing, and his frank and cordial intercourse with all classes of people, had completely won the affections of every citizen of the place, and every person in that vicinity speaks of the loss as though it were that of a brother. No where will he be mourned with a sincerer sorrow than among the farmers, mechanics and laborers of Irvington and Tarrytown, who, albeit unconscious of his world-wide fame as an author, have learned to love him as the "peace-maker of the village."

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Tarrytown, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mr. IRVING has been a communicant of this church for the last ten years, and for the past six years warden of the church. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, pastor of the church. The body will be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near Tarrytown, where repose the remains of his father and mother and elder brother. These remains were formerly deposited in a vault of the old Brick Church of this City, the present site of the TIMES Office, but were removed a few years since to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and buried in a plot of ground purchased by Mr. IRVING for his own last resting-place.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The community was greatly shocked by the announcement of Mr. IRVING'S death. Many were inclined to discredit the intelligence, basing their opinion upon the account lately published by N. P. WILLIS of his visit at Sunny-side. Eager groups collected around the newspaper offices in hopes that something would be learned contradictory of the report. But the fact was persistently true, and sad faces showed the depth of sorrow felt as each said to his friend—WASHINGTON IRVING is dead. The news spread rapidly, and ere night there were but few who had not heard of the sad event.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence at the City Hall the flags were displayed at half-mast. The Mayor issued a call for a special meeting of the Common Council, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of taking a becoming notice of the event.

In order to accommodate all who may wish to attend the funeral of Mr. IRVING, the Hudson River Railroad has made the following arrangement: the express train, which passes Tarrytown at 3:11 P. M., will, on the day of the funeral, *stop* at that station, so that passengers leaving New-York at 11 A. M. will be able to get back to the City by 4 in the afternoon. The Historical and other Societies of the City will, it is anticipated, hold special meetings and take action in honor of the venerated deceased.

THE LAST DAYS OF IRVING.

A VISIT OF MR. THEODORE TILTON AT SUNNYSIDE.

From the New-York Independent, Nov. 24.

Mr. IRVING is not so old-looking as one would expect who knew his age. I fancied him as in the Winter of life; I found him only in its Indian Summer. He came down stairs, and walked through the hall into the back-parlor, with a firm and lively step that might well have made one doubt whether he had truly attained his seventy-seventh year! He was suffering from asthma, and was muffled against the damp air with a Scotch shawl, wrapped like a great loose scarf around his neck; but as he took his seat in the old arm-chair, and, despite his hoarseness and troubled chest, began an unexpectedly vivacious conversation, he almost made me forget that I was the guest of an old man long past his "three-score years and ten."

But what should one talk about who had only half an hour with WASHINGTON IRVING? I ventured the question.

"Now that you have laid aside your pen, which of your books do you look back upon with most pleasure?"

He immediately replied, "I scarcely look with full satisfaction upon any; for they do not seem what they might have been; I often wish that I could have twenty years more, to take them down from the shelf, one by one, and write them over."

He spoke of his daily habits of writing, before he had made the resolution to write no more. His usual hours for litterary work were from morning till noon. But, although he had generally found his mind most vigorous in the early part of the day, he had always been subject to moods and caprices, and could never tell, when he took up the pen, how many hours would pass before he would lay it down.

"But," said he, "*these capricious periods, of the heat and glow of composition, have been the happiest hours of my life.* I have never found, in anything outside of the four walls of my study, any enjoyment equal to sitting at my writing-desk with a clean page, a new theme, and a mind wide awake."

His literary employments, he remarked, had always been more like entertainments than tasks.

"Some writers," said he, "appear to have been independent of moods. Sir WALTER SCOTT, for instance, had great power of writing, and could work almost at any time; so could CRABBE—but with this difference: SCOTT always, and CRABBE seldom, wrote well. I remember," said he, "taking breakfast one morning with ROGERS, MOORE and CRABBE; the conversation turned on Lord BYRON'S poetic moods; CRABBE said that, however it might be with Lord BYRON, as for himself he could write as well at one time as at another. "But," said IRVING, with a twinkle of humor at recalling the incident, "CRABBE has written a great deal that nobody can read!"

He mentioned that while living in Paris, he went a long period without being able to write. "I sat down repeatedly," said he, "with pen and ink, but could invent nothing worth putting on the paper. At length I told my friend TOM MOORE, who dropped in one morning, that now, after long waiting, I had the mood, and would hold it, and work it out as long as it would last, until I had wrung my brain dry. So I began to write shortly after breakfast, and continued, without noticing how the time was passing, until MOORE came in again at four in the afternoon—when I had completely covered the table with freshly-written sheets. *I kept the mood almost without interruption for six weeks.*

I asked which of his books was the result of this frenzy; he replied, "*Bracebridge Hall*."

"None of your works," I remarked, "are more charming than the Biography of GOLDSMITH."

"Yet that was written," said he, "even more rapidly than the other." He then added:

"When I have been engaged on a continuous work, *I have often been obliged to rise in the middle of the night, light my lamp, and write an hour or two, to relieve my mind*; and now that I write no more, I am sometimes compelled to get up in the same way to read."

Sometimes, also, as the last Idlewild letter mentions, he gets up to shave!

"When I was in Spain," he remarked, "searching the old chronicles, and engaged on the *Life of Columbus*, I often wrote fourteen or fifteen hours out of the twenty-four."

He said that whenever he had forced his mind unwillingly to work, the product was worthless; and he invariably threw it away and began again; "for," as he observed, "an essay or chapter that has been only *hammered out*, is seldom good for anything. An author's right time to work is when his mind is aglow—when his imagination is kindled; these are his precious moments; let him wait until they come, but when they have come, let him make the most of them."

I referred to his last and greatest work, the *Life of Washington*, and asked if he felt, on finishing it, any such sensation as GIBBON is said to have experienced over the last sheet of the *Decline and Fall*. He replied that the whole work had engrossed his mind to such a degree that, before he was aware, he had written himself into feebleness of health; that he feared in the midst of his labor that it would break him down before he could end it; that when at last the final pages were written, he gave the manuscript to his nephew to be conducted through the press, and threw himself back upon his red-cushioned lounge with an indescribable feeling of relief! He added that the great fatigue of mind, throughout the whole task, had resulted from the care and pains required in the construction and arrangement of materials, and not in the mere literary composition of the successive chapters.

On the parlor wall hung the engraving of FAED'S picture of "SCOTT and his Cotemporaries;" I alluded to it as presenting a group of his former friends.

"Yes," said he, "I knew every man of them but three; and now they are all gone!"

"Are the portraits good?" I inquired.

"SCOTT'S head," he replied, "is well drawn, though the expression lacks something of SCOTT'S force; CAMPBELL'S is tolerable; LOCKHART'S is the worst. LOCKHART," said he, "was a man of very delicate organization, but he had a more manly look than in the picture."

"You should write one more book," I hinted.

"What is that?"

"Your reminiscences of those litterary friends."

"Ah," he exclaimed, "it is too late now! I shall never take the pen again; I have so entirely given up writing, that even my best friends' letters lie unanswered. I must have rest. No more books now!"

He referred to the visit, a week before, from Mr. WILLIS, whose letter he had just been reading in *The Home Journal*.

"I am most glad," said he, "that Mr. WILLIS remembered my nieces; they are my housekeepers and nurses; they take such good care of me that really I am the most ortunate old bachelor in the world! Yes," he repeated with a merry emphasis, "the most fortunate old bachelor in all the world!"

It was delightful to witness the animation of his manner, and the heartiness of his gratitude, as he continued to relate how they supplied all his wants—gave him his medicines at the right time, without troubling him to look at the clock for himself—called him down to breakfast—cloaked and shawled him for his morning ride—brought him his hat for his fine-weather walks—and in every possible way humored him in every possible whim!

"I call them sometimes my neices," he said, "but oftener my daughters!"

As I rose to go, he brought from a corner of the room a photograph of a little girl, exhibiting it with great enthusiasm. It was a gift from a little child who had come to see him every day during his sickness. The picture was accompanied with a note, printed in large letters with a lead-pencel, by the little correspondent, who said she was too young to write! He spoke with great vivacity of his childish visitor. "Children," said the old man, "are great pets; I am very fond of the little creatures."

As I came away, the old gentleman bundled his shawl about him, and stood a few moments on the steps. A momentary burst of sunshine fell on him through the breaking clouds. In that full light he looked still less like an old man than in the dark parlor by the shaded window. His form was slightly bent, but the quiet humor of the early portraits was still lingering in his face. He was the same genial, generous, merry-eyed man at seventy-seven as JARVIS had painted him nearly fifty years before. I wish always to remember him as I saw him at that last moment!

THEODORE TILTON.

MR. N. P. WILLIS AT SUNNYSIDE.

In a recent number of the *Home Journal*, appeared the following memorandum of a visit referred to in Mr. TILTON'S note. It was paid on the last day of October:

We were talking reveringly and affectionately of Mr. IRVING, over our supper at Idlewild; expressing our wonder as well as happiness in the unreluctant brightness of the destiny that still opens before him—the full moon of renown after death seen so clearly before the setting of his sun—without doubt the most honored man in our country, yet even less honored than loved—the sky of his working day's triumphant close growing beautifully mellow, and the mists of renown, around and behind him, getting rosier as he goes. It is, perhaps, the world's best exception to the common destiny of genius—America's leading name in literature yet, from the beginning to the end of his career, so well understood and appreciated!

Upon a thickly wooded knoll by the outlet of a brook, stands the "Sunnyside" of "Geoffrey Crayon." A short turn down a well-shaded lane winding away from the public road, an entrance through the open gate, and we were at the low porch of the quaintly constructed dwelling.

During the ten minutes before Mr. IRVING came in (for he was out upon his morning's drive when we arrived,) his nieces very kindly gratified our interest in the "workshop of genius" by taking us into the library—the little curtain-windowed sanctuary where his mind had found both its labor and its repose, though, by the open newspapers scattered carelessly over the large writing table in the centre, and the inviting readiness of the well-cushioned lounge in the recess, it now serves more the purpose of the repose more need. It was a labyrinth of books; as it was a labyrinth of tender associations, in which, as the eye roved over its consecrated nooks and corners, the fancy, in all reverence, rambled lovingly. The tear at the heart kissed the threshold as we left it.

I was looking admirably, once more, at JARVIS' record of him at the *Sketch-Book* period of his life, (the portrait with the fur collar, which all who have seen it will so well remember,) when Mr. IRVING came in from his drive. We had heard so much, recently, of his illness, that I was surprised to see with how lively and firm a step he entered—removing the slouched hat (a comfortable departure from the old-school covering, which I had never expected to see on so proper a head!) with as easy elegance as ever, sitting down with his gray shawl left carelessly over his shoulders, and entering upon kind inquiries and exchange of courtesies with no hindrance of debility that I could see.

The Ex-Secretary (Mr. KENNEDY) had returned recently from a tour in Europe, where he had met many of Mr. IRVING'S friends, and he took this opportunity to speak of them, with their messages of honoring regard—Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S, more particularly, who had been most earnest in his desire to be named tenderly to his friend of other days. Any one who has chanced to see and enjoy the half-embarrassed smile and look of depreciating humility with which this our most modest of great men receives an honorary tribute, will understand why it was a pleasure to be present at the opening of Mr. KENNEDY'S rich budget of Irving memories from abroad, and how we thus saw an unveiling of the beloved face recognized in his works, which was better worth treasuring than any portrait of the courtly outer man. * * *

We were at home by seven, and we exchanged our remembrances of the day, and our felicitations at having been privileged, thus delightfully, to see, in his home and in health, the still sovereign Story King of the Hudson. May God bless him, and may the clouds about his loved and honored head grow still brighter with the nearing setting of his sun.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—The fifth of this course of lectures was delivered, last evening, by Hon. J. P. HALE, taking for his subject "Agrarianism." He warmly defended it from the obloquy that had been heaped upon it. A large audience listened to the lecture, and frequently interrupted the speaker with their applause.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual Winter meeting of this Society, held at Hempstead Branch, EDWARD N. LAWRENCE, of Flushing, was elected President; JOHN A. KING, of North Hempstead, Vice-President, and JOHN HARROLD, of Hempstead, Secretary and Treasurer. Some Long Island wheat was shown at this meeting, which weighed 4½ pounds above the standard.

CONCERT IN AID OF A CHURCH.—A Concert is to be given to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Congregational Methodist Church, in State near Hoyt street, to aid in purchasing an organ. Aside from the commendable purpose for which this Concert is given, the talent engaged and the excellence of the programme promised can hardly fail to prove attractive.

ACCIDENTS.—An extra driver on the Fulton-avenue cars, BOWERS by name, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. As he was attempting to attach his horses to a car, they took fright and dragged him some distance.....Monday afternoon, a boy named SHERMAN jumped from the front of an Atlantic-street car, and falling, was so badly crushed by one of the wheels of the car that he died yesterday.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day.—Nos. 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 33, 27, 35. Circuit Court—Nos. 15, 40, 60½, 61, 65, 68½, 71, 72, 73, 73½, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 5, 34, 37, 57, all on the November Calendar.

The Theory of Modern Abolitionism.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN'S REFLECTIONS UPON THE ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large congregation of the people of Brooklyn gathered, last evening, in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, to listen to a lecture by Hon. THOS. CORWIN, whose subject was advertised as "The American Christian Citizen—His Duties." After music from the Philharmonic Society, Mr. THEODORE TILTON arose to introduce the lecturer. In doing so, he, as was appropriate at the close of the course of Plymouth lectures, or at any other time, announced the fact that the first course of Lyceum lectures ever delivered in the country was delivered in Brooklyn. He then referred to the fact that after having heard a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the same Church, a short time previous, Mr. CORWIN had announced his intention to reflect upon what he had heard and then give his vote, and expressed the belief that sufficient time had elapsed for reflection, and that the meeting might expect to hear the result.

Mr. CORWIN, after having been well received, and after having made a suitable introduction, referred to what Mr. TILTON had said in relation to his presence when Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture was delivered. He reiterated what he said on that occasion, and said he had reflected upon what had been uttered by that very learned and eloquent, *misguided* man. [Applause.] He had not only reflected upon that gentleman's subject, since he had had the pleasure of hearing him, but he believed he had been reflecting upon it for the past thirty years. For the workmanship of that lecture, he could say that for its excellency as a piece of composition, he thought it had not been surpassed within his memory. On that occasion they were told that Constitutions were to be considered as the recorded opinions of old men who had lived some time before, and that the law as written was only entitled to the same consideration—that when written it was the thought of the pavement, and, consequently, not entitled to any more weight than the thought of the pavement to-day. All that the speaker considered very good, with one simple qualification, and that was, that those who announced what they believed to be the thought of the pavement, should wait until the pavement had ratified the announcement. [Great applause.] In commencing the subject, which, he said, had been delayed by his having been led away by his young friend, who had introduced him, he said he should consider the American citizen as he was—not as a subject of the English Queen, of NAPOLEON the III., or of the Russian Emperor, but purely as an American citizen; and, with that idea, he should consider not only his citizenship, but the duties incumbent upon that position. In doing so, he spoke of the benefit of experience in dealing with men and in governing them, the absolute necessity of law and the equal necessity of a punishment for its violation. In order to insure the safety and tranquility of society. The fathers of our particular form of Government had announced that "all men were born free and equal." He supposed that that idea had never before been announced in exactly the same way, but he believed that the idea was as old as the creation of man. And, by way of illustrating his idea, he instanced the case of Cain and Abel. They were brothers, and equals. The one had no right to claim obedience from the other that the other had not the same right to claim from him. That was understood, and consequently all went well until one day, while they were making sacrifices, a difference of opinion occurred about something, and Cain, by way of enforcing an obedience to his will, to which he was not entitled by their understanding, knocked out Abel's brains, by way of satisfying him that he was wrong. In the opinion of the speaker, hanging became a very necessary and a very popular institution in that section of country, from that time. [Applause.] The opinion thus declared, and which was received as applying to the case of JOHN BROWN, the speaker elaborated to the extent of an hour and a half, very effectively, and to the very apparent satisfaction of the audience. After dealing with older Governments, and drawing from them all an acknowledged necessity for obedience to laws mutually agreed upon, he came to speak particularly of our own Government. In it there might be what many thought wrong; but, even if that were the case, its founders had provided the very best of means of remedy. With us the laws that govern the people emanate from the people; therefore, if a wrong exists, there is no necessity of violence. Convince the people of the wrong—set the truth before them, and the wrong, through the ballot-box, could be effectually righted. That was the way we *had chosen* to rectify the wrong in our Government, and he thought no sensible man would deny that it was the best way yet known. [Great Applause.] And it was the way we all had agreed upon, voluntarily, as States to defend. Of course in such a case the majority must rule; and if some ardent reformer, more enthusiastic than his followers, declared that all were wrong but him; that he was right, and he would *enforce* his idea of right; the majority must say, that, in order to avoid anarchy, while peaceful means were open, a resort to violence on the part of the minority must be met with a resort to hemp and the gallows, by the majority. [Great applause.] The people united under one Government, *voluntarily*, by a compact agreed upon *voluntarily*, must either stand by that compact, or change it, through the ballot-box, in accordance with the compact. [Applause.] The necessity of such an understanding had, he thought, been sufficiently exemplified of late. It was not in accordance with our theory of Government, or of our theory of education, to satisfy a man's mind of the sin of buying and selling men, to take an iron pike, make a hole in his head, and let his brains out. That plan of enlightenment certainly did not operate favorably upon the individual to whom it was applied. In conclusion, as we have not space for even an outline of Mr. CORWIN'S very effective lecture, he held that we must adopt either one system or the other. Either the individual will should be the rule of action, or the will of the majority should guide us. The former lead to continual anarchy and bloodshed; the other to peace, progress, prosperity and happiness, through the medium of the ballot-box—every man having the right to express his opinions of right and wrong to his fellows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. Louis *Bulletin*, Nov. 25, learns that orders have been received from Washington for the removal to St. Joseph of the Indian Superintendency hitherto located in that city. This measure has been agitated for some years. It will prove a convenience to the subordinate Indian agencies of Kansas and the Upper Missouri, (says the *Bulletin*,) while its influence upon St. Louis will be rather happy than otherwise, in the way of relieving us of the hordes of filthy and thieving vagabonds of the red race who have been wont periodically to infest our streets and afflict our sight. The whole value of the Superintendency to the city for many years past has hardly averaged $20,000 per annum.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 24, says: "Last Monday night, ten negroes—five males and five females—ran off from Legrange, Lewis County, Mo. They belonged to seven different persons, and, being valuable slaves, were worth not less than $10,000. They stole a flat-boat, with which they crossed to the Illinois shore, with the help, no doubt, of Abolitionists. A reward of $2,650 is offered for their arrest. On Friday night, another negro, belonging to Capt. LILLARD, of the same place, effected his escape, making eleven in all."

The rioters who so shamefully maltreated the colored people, on board the steamboat *Express*, while going to a camp-meeting from Baltimore, last August, have some of them been so unfortunate as to have their trial out of Judge Stump's jurisdiction. One of them has been sentenced to confinement in the Dorchester County jail until the 2d of December, three to imprisonment in the Penitentiary until August 21, 1862, and three others to confinement until August 21, 1860.

A German took a hog to Albany, a few days since, where he hoped to find a market. While in earnest discussion with a friend, a man driving by stopped his wagon, and, without saying so much as "By your leave, Sir," transferred the porker to his vehicle and drove off. The German did not notice the manœuvre, and when he discovered his loss was obliged to relinquish all idea of pursuit, as it would have been impossible for him to have identified his property.

A party of the Winnebagoes, variously estimated as numbering from 75 to 400 persons, have recrossed the Mississippi to take up their old quarters a few miles from Genesee, in Henry County, Ill. They take the example of the settlers who drove them from their homes, and entering the dwelling-houses, appropriate bedding and whatever articles of clothing suit their fancy. Poultry-yards are not exempt from their depredations.

Edward Hine, of Weedsport, Cayuga County, while on his way to deposit five hundred dollars in the Merchants' Bank, at Syracuse, incautiously put the roll of bills which contained this sum in the pocket of his pantaloons. When he reached the bank he found that some one had relieved him of the entire amount.

On Saturday, Nov. 26, as the Express train was passing North Bridgewater, Mass., a Mrs. BARRETT, about 60 years old, thinking her grandchild in danger, rushed towards the train, and, attempting to cross the track, she was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

John Miller, a stone-mason, in Washington, while at work on the new building at Stoll's Corner, Pennsylvania-avenue, was precipitated to the ground by the giving way of the derrick, and had two or three ribs and his shoulder-blade broken, the fore bones of his arm crushed, and his knee-pan laid open.

Twenty eminent Agriculturists and Horticulturists, have united with Profs. Porter and Johnson, of Yale College, to give a course of eighty lectures on Agriculture and Horticulture, at New-Haven, in February next.

Dr. Collins, President of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, says that the exaggerated reports of troubles in that institution all arose from the suspension, until Christmas, of four members of the Senior Class.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Dusseldorff collection of paintings, belonging to Mr. BOKER, and which he purchased for $180,000, have been sold to Mr. H. W. DERBY for $100,000.

Arrangements have been made, by which passengers who leave Philadelphia at night can occupy sleeping cars, and after a good night's rest reach Washington early the next morning.

PERSONAL.

In the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK explains the delay in the publication of his *Life of Bishop Asbury*. He says: "There are two reasons for this delay. The first is, that my other literary engagements will keep me fully occupied for a long time to come. The second is, that an excellent memoir of Bishop Asbury has recently been issued from the Book Room."

Mr. John A. Washington has sent to Mr. George W. Riggs, the treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, an order for $1,228 25, as his contribution to the Mount Vernon fund, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the past year, which, though payable to Mr. Washington, he has generously caused to be made over to the Association.

The accusation against Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, for stabbing R. S. FAY, Jr., the Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills, with a penknife, has been withdrawn, because the prosecutor found that he could not sustain his charge. It was claimed by Dr. AYER that he defended himself from an attack prompted by motives of revenge for exposure of bad management which he had been making.

Rev. Dr. Worcester, of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., surprised his congregation Nov. 27, by asking for his dismissal from the pastorship of that parish. Mr. Worcester has occupied the pulpit of this church for over a quarter of a century.

Rev. Dr. Lamson, Pastor of the Middle-street Baptist Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass., to become their pastor.

OBITUARY.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* announces the sudden death of Solomon H. Currier, Esq., of that city, at the age of 75 years. He was in former years an influential man, a Democrat down to the election of Jackson, and afterwards a Whig. He was made the Collector of the Direct National Taxes in the Newburyport District during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under John Quincy Adams was made Collector.

THE WANDERER TRIALS AT SAVANNAH.—The Savannah *Republican* states that the trials of BROWN, RAJESTA and AUGUIER, before the United States Circuit Court, were brought to a close on Wednesday last. After a consultation of nearly a day, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." "We cannot say," adds the *Republican*, "that the public expectation has been disappointed in this result. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial on another indictment, for offences committed on the high seas; that under which they have just been tried alleging only offences committed on the waters of Georgia."

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Imposing Preparations for the Execution.

THE INSANITY OF

the condemned man. The following interesting letter is published with this testimony:

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN TO MR HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

GEO. H. HOYT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your kind letter of the 22d inst. is received. I exceedingly regret my inability to make you some other acknowledgment for all your efforts in my behalf than that which consists merely in words. May God and a good conscience be your continual rewards. I really do not see what can do for me any further.

I commend my poor family to the kind *remembrance of friends*; but I well understand that *they are not the only poor* in our world. I ought to begin to leave off saying *our* world. I have had but very little idea of the charges made against Mr. GAUSWOLD, as I see but very little of what is afloat. *I am very sorry for any wrong that may be done him*, but I have no means of contradicting anything that may be said, *not knowing what is said*. I cannot see how it should be any more *dishonorable* for him to receive some compensation for his expenses and service than for Mr. CONROS, and I am not aware that any blame is charged to him on that score. I am constantly getting more letters than I well know how to answer. *My many kind friends* appear to have very wrong ideas of my condition as regards *replying* to the kind communications I receive. Your friend, in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

PETITION OF BROWN'S COUNSEL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

His Excellency Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I herewith submit for your consideration the affidavits of the following named persons, to wit: Harvey Baldwin, Edwin Westmore, Sylvester Craig, Ethan Alling, Milton Lusk, Gideon Mills, George Leech, James W. Weild, Sylvester and Mills Thompson, David L. King, Jonathan Metcalf, Salmon Thompson, E. N. Sill, O. C. Kendrick, S. W. Goodale, Wm. S. C. Ols, Jeremiah R. Brown and Orson M. Oviatt, showing the insanity of JOHN BROWN and under sentence of death, for some years, and that his grandmother, two aunts, one uncle, five cousins, one sister, one neice and two sons, have been insane.

I submit this proof, together with the certificate of the United States District Judge for the District of Ohio, certifying to the responsibility of the most material of the witnesses, with the object of praying you to grant a postponement of the execution of the prisoner, in order that an opportunity may be afforded me as his counsel to have an issue, framed and tried under the laws of Virginia, respecting the sanity of said BROWN.

I am with great respect, your ob't serv't.

SAML. CHILTON,
Counsel for JOHN BROWN.

The following is the essential part of the affidavits referred to:

JEREMIAH R. BROWN, BROTHER OF JOHN BROWN.

The statement of Mr. JEREMIAH R. BROWN, half-brother of JOHN BROWN, is as follows:

I am now forty years of age, and twenty years younger than my brother John; we are the sons of Owen Brown, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Hudson; John was the son of the first wife of my father, and I a son by the second wife; my brother John, from my earliest recollection, has been an honest, conscientious man, and this was his reputation among all who knew him in that section of the country; since the troubles growing out of the settlement of KANSAS Territory, I have observed a marked change in my brother John; previous to this he devoted himself entirely to business; but since these troubles occurred, he has abandoned all business, and has become wholly absorbed by the subject of Slavery; he had property left him by his father, of which I had the agency. He has never taken a dollar of it for the benefit of his family, but has called for a portion of it to be expended in what he called the "*service*," after his return from Kansas, he called on me, and I urged him to go home to his family and attend to his private affairs; that I feared his course would prove his own destruction and that of his boys. This was about two years ago. He replied that he was sorry that I did not sympathize with him; that he knew he was in the line of his duty, and he must pursue it, though it should destroy him and his family. He stated to me that he was satisfied he was a chosen instrument in the hands of God to war against Slavery. From his manner and from his conversation at this time, I had no doubt he had become insane upon the subject of Slavery, and gave him to understand this was my opinion of him; and I think at this remark of mine he took offence, for since then he has been in my neighborhood, but did not call upon me, and I have not seen him since the conversation above alluded to. There have been many members of the family of the mother of my brother John who have been insane. Two uncles, on the mother's side of John, have been insane; also, three aunts and several of their children, one of whom is now in the Insane Asylum at Newburgh, Ohio. My brother John has had two children who have been insane. And I have no doubt, from the character of my brother, from my knowledge of him, when once intensely absorbed upon any one subject, that his conduct at Harper's Ferry was the result of insanity.

MILTON A. LUSK, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF BROWN.

Milton Lusk, of Hudson, also of Summit County, Ohio, says he is a brother-in-law of John Brown; that he has been acquainted with him from childhood; that in his business relations he was strictly honest and upright; Brown married a sister of Lusk, who died about twenty-four or twenty-five years ago; soon after the death of his wife, Lusk and his family observed strange peculiarities in his conduct and conversation, and the change in his manner was remarked upon by them at the time; and for the first time he believed Brown was not of sound mind, and it was then believed by him and his family that Brown was insane; that since that time he believes that Brown has been at all times more or less insane, disposed to enter upon wild and desperate projects and adventures, and incapable of deliberation or reasoning in regard to them; that the last time he saw Brown, he (the said Brown) was just starting for Kansas; that Brown then remarked to him that he was going to Kansas, and was armed to the teeth, "from a Sharpe's rifle to a gimlet;" Lusk endeavored to persuade him to abandon his project, both because he believed he was insane and because he had no sympathy with his schemes.

SYLVESTER AND MILLS THOMPSON COUSINS OF BROWN.

Sylvester and Mills Thompson, of Hudson, Summit County, were born in Hudson, and are first cousins of John Brown, and have known him from childhood. Mr. Brown lived in Hudson many years, and no man ever sustained a better reputation for honesty, sobriety, humanity and truth; he was in all respects considered a most upright and exemplary man. Brown's mother and ours were sisters. The family name was Mills, and many of the members of this family have at times been insane. Our grandmother on the mother's side was insane for six years and died insane. Our mother was more or less insane for six years and died insane the same as her mother. We have a sister who has been returned from the lunatic asylum incurably insane, and is now living in our neighborhood. One of our maternal uncles has been insane. His name is Oliver Mills. We have had two aunts, sisters of the mother of John Brown, insane. The names of the aunts are Susan Richardson, wife of Daniel Richardson, (she is now dead,) and Sarah Woodruff, wife of Daniel Woodruff, now living. Neither of the cases of insanity were very strongly marked, but both women were understood by the community to be persons of disordered minds. Gideon Mills, another maternal uncle of ours and also of Brown, has had three children confined in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and one remains there at this time, and there have been three others of the same family who have shown unmistakable evidence of insanity. There have been two sons of our uncle, Oliver Mills, who have been insane. John Brown's only sister, Mrs. King, was at times insane, and one of her daughters, a Mrs. Wilson, has had strong symptoms of insanity. We have known John Brown from our childhood, as before stated, but we are not able to say that we discovered anything of John Brown's insanity until after he returned from Pennsylvania, nor did we discover then anything like positive insanity. His conduct was erratic, and certain speculations into which he entered was evidence to us that his judgment had become infirm. But after his return from Kansas it was apparent to us that upon matters growing out of the difficulties in that Territory, his mind had become deranged. We are informed, and we believe it to be a matter of public history, that two of the sons of John Brown were insane in Kansas. We know nothing of this personally. As we stated, we were both born in Hudson, and both of us are now past fifty years of age.

GEORGE LEACH.

Mr. LEACH has been an intimate acquaintance of Brown's and has known him in all his social and business relations, until a short time before he left Ohio for Kansas. Although strictly conscientious, Brown has shown a liability to attacks of insanity, in consequence of great excitement to which he has been subject. At such times he was utterly unable to reason on the particular subject before him. Mr. LEACH further says, that three of the children of Gideon Mills, who were the cousins of said John Brown, have been so completely insane as to require confinement in Lunatic Asylums; while several other members of the same family have been reputed to be insane, though they have not been sent to Lunatic Asylums. Another cousin of Brown, Elizabeth Thompson, now a resident of Hudson, has been for a long time insane, and is kept in close confinement on that account, but is not in an asylum. Other members of the family are reported to be insane, but of the facts in regard to them Mr. Leach has no personal knowledge. Elizabeth Thompson has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, but has been discharged as incurable.

JAMES W. WELD.

Mr. Weld, who has been acquainted with Brown for eighteen years, says that about one year ago last Spring, Brown came to his house in Richfield. His object then, as he represented, in visiting the place, was to solicit funds to aid him in Kansas. Mr. Weld refused to furnish him money, and endeavored to dissuade him from the projects in which he was engaged. Brown, at that time, stated that he wanted a hundred men to march to Kansas; that he wanted no more; that the men were ready; he only wanted money to equip them and support them. Mr. Weld told him that was not the way; they must rely upon the ballot-box; they would gain nothing by fighting. He replied that with a hundred men he could free Kansas, and Missouri, too; and could then march to Washington and turn the President and Cabinet out of doors; that he had no confidence in aid societies, associations, or anything else—the only thing to be done was to fight. The Kansas difficulties, the death of his son, and Slavery, were the only things of which he could be induced to talk. His whole manner and conversation was that of a monomaniac, and upon the matters discussed in the conversation he seemed altogether insane. Brown did not detail any particulars of his future plans, nor did he say anything which indicated that he contemplated any such outbreak as that in which he was recently engaged. The last time he had seen Brown before this conversation was in June, 1855, when he exhibited no appearance of insanity, but at time of the conversation mentioned above, the whole appearance of the man, his character and conversation, were so completely changed, that Mr. Weld had no doubt that he was then, at least, a monomaniac. Since that time he has known nothing about him.

SALMON THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson, who is a resident of Hudson, has been acquainted with Brown since childhood. Besides testifying to the evidences given of his insanity when laboring under great excitement, Mr. Thompson says: I am well acquainted with many of his relatives on his mother's side, and know many of them to have been insane. I know Solomon Brown, who was one of the editors of the New-Orleans *Bee*, and called such. He at many times showed evidence of insanity. The only sister of John Brown (Mrs. King) was occasionally insane. An aunt of Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Thompson—who lived and died in Hudson, was insane for six years prior to her death. There was another aunt of his, a Mrs. Richardson, who died in an adjoining town to Hudson, who was occasionally insane. I was not personally so well acquainted with her case, but am able to state with certainty as to this being occasionally her condition. The family of Mr. Gideon Mills, a maternal uncle of Brown, has had three insane persons in it, who have been treated at a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Thompson, the aunt referred to above, had a daughter Elizabeth M. Thompson, insane, and returned from the Lunatic Asylum as an incurable patient, and now remains insane in the township of Hudson. There is another maternal uncle of John Brown now residing at Hudson—Oliver Mills—who is and has been in a very strange condition of mind. It might perhaps be stating his case too strongly to say that he was insane, but he excludes himself from our society, and is gloomy and desponding. There is another aunt of Mr. Brown—a Mrs. Woodruff—residing in an adjoining county, who is known to my neighbors as being insane. I have no personal knowledge of her case. I am able to say further, that Oliver Mills, above referred to, has two boys partially insane. This is my opinion of the case, and also the opinion of my neighbors.

Mr. HARVEY BALDWIN and EDWIN WESTMORE corroborate the testimony of the other affiants in some immaterial points. ETHAN ALLING was acquainted with Mrs. RICHARDSON, of Louisburgh, a sister of JOHN BROWN's mother, who was reported to be insane for several years before her death. Mr. O. C. KENDRICKS, Superintendent of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, certifies that GIDEON MILLS, an uncle of BROWN, had been an inmate of the Asylum; and that insanity was hereditary on the maternal side of his ancestry. Mr. SAMUEL GOODALE, in describing an interview he had had with BROWN in a railroad car, two years since, states that the remark that Kentucky, in his opinion, would have been a Free State ere this, had it not been for the excitement and prejudices engendered by ultra Abolitionists of Ohio, excited BROWN extremely. He sprang to his feet with clenched fist, eyes rolling like an insane man (as he most assuredly was,) and remarked that the South would become free within one year were it not that there were too many such scoundrels as GOODALE to rivet the chains of Slavery. His conduct on this occasion was such as to satisfy Mr. G., as well as every passenger in the car, that Mr. BROWN was insane, and as such the witness has since regarded him.

Other evidence of the same character was collected; and the reliability of the affiants amply vouched for.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

The following letter from JOHN BROWN has been received by a gentleman of Boston:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind mention of *some* things in my conduct here which you approve, is very comforting indeed to my mind: Yet I am conscious that you give me more than justice. I do certainly feel that through Divine grace *I have endeavored* to be "faithful in a very few things," mingling with even these much of imperfection. I am certainly "unworthy even to suffer affliction with the *people of God*," yet in infinite grace he has THUS honored me. May the *same* grace enable me to serve him in "*new obedience*," through my little remainder of this life; and to rejoice in him forever. I cannot feel that God will suffer even the poorest service we may any of us render him or his cause to be lost or in vain. I do feel, "dear brother," that I am wonderfully "strengthened from on high."

May I use that strength in "*showing his strength* unto this generation," and his power to every one that is to come. I am most grateful for your assurance that my poor, shattered, heart-broken "family *will not* be forgotten." I have long tried to recommend them to "the God of my Fathers." I have *many* opportunities for *faithful plain dealing* with the more powerful, influential and intelligent classes in this region, which I trust are not entirely misimproved. I *humbly trust that I* firmly believe that "God reigns," and I think I can truly say, "Let the Earth rejoice." May God take care of his *own cause, and of his own great name*, as well as of those who love their neighbors. Farewell. Yours in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISONERS.

A Correspondent of the New-York (Old) *Spirit of the Times*, who has just visited Charlestown, writes: "Old BROWN is a remarkable man in all respects, and as remarkable in appearance as was Gen. JACKSON. About six feet two inches high, he is as lathe and wiery as a grey-hound, and although sixty-five years of age, I will wager he can beat at a foot-race any man in the Northern Neck. The most palpable characteristic that struck me, were his indomitable pluck and gameness, being, as Gov. WISE says, "a bundle of nerves, egotism, and hypocrisy;" and he is a garrulous old croaker, speaking always of himself, and generally in the third person, as "JOHN BROWN never did this, that, and the other." His impudence and effrontery are not below the other striking traits he manifests, as when boasting of his honesty and integrity, he was reminded of his not paying for the breakfast ordered at the Wager House, in Harper's Ferry, for 45, the morning of the *emeute*. With most admirable *sang froid* he replied: "I beg your pardon, Sir, I did pay for it—I gave them THROCKMORTON!" It will be remembered that THROCKMORTON was the clerk of the Wager House, that BROWN sent for to the Armory Yard, and gave the order for the supplies. It was remarked to him that this was principally what he objected to in slaveholders, making a chattel of flesh and blood. With indescribable *nonchalance*, he replied, "It was merely the fate of war!" BROWN is gratified and delighted with company, and will talk forever, if the opportunity is offered. I conversed with him for some hours, and inquired whether he had anything to say to the Governor of Virginia. He said: "Tell him I have all a man in my situation can ask or desire. I have a high respect for GOV. WISE—I like him—indeed, I should like all of you Virginians, but for one thing—you are a magnanimous people." I told him it was useless to delude himself with the idea of any commutation of his punishment; but my conviction is, he expects a rescue.

STEPHENS is in the same room, and now suffers no inconvenience from his wounds, which are healing as fast as the surgeons will permit, and he has a hang-dog and cut-throat look, and the most unprepossessing of the party. He is a man of intelligence. And I doubt not, of desperate courage. He has his peculiar theory upon religious subjects, and believes there are no localities such as hell or Heaven.

COOKE has a decided air of refinement, and is plainly the most gentle-bred and reared of the party, but not less dangerous. He will go as far as the farthest in whatever he undertakes. He rejects the Bible, and amuses himself with BYRON, MOORE and Mrs. HEMANS, occasionally reading aloud and explaining passages to his room-mate, COPPIE, who is the least intellectual, perhaps, and wears a stubborn, stolid look.

HAZLITT, or HARRISON, as he persists in calling himself, is not better looking than STEPHENS, without possessing the same capacity of mind and action.

ANOTHER CANARD EXPLODED.

NO AID OFFERED TO GOV. WISE BY SOUTH CAROLINA.

Close upon the formal contradiction, by Gov. PACKER's Secretary, of the report that aid from Pennsylvania was tendered to Gov. WISE, comes a similar correction from South Carolina. The Columbia *Guardian* says:

"We are authorized and have been requested to state that *the telegraphic announcement that Gov. Gist had tendered military aid to Gov. Wise is incorrect.* Gov. GIST has been restrained from doing so only by the conviction that Virginia is abundantly able to take care of herself. Should her exigency ever become such as to require aid from other States, we know no one who would more cordially extend it than the present Chief Magistrate of South Carolina. In such case, the promptings of a high spirit, and of unimpeachable fidelity to the great cause of Southern Rights, would be warmly seconded by grateful recollection of the active sympathy of Virginia with South Carolina in her nullification contest, and of the noble declaration of her then Governor, (FLOYD,) that a march into South Carolina for the purpose of invading her soil should not be permitted through Virginia, except over the dead bodies of her sons."

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Whig* reports the proceedings of a violent meeting of the "Southern Rights Association," held in that city on Friday, Nov. 25. Mr. EDMUND RUFFIN reported the resolutions, which were adopted with a shout of approval. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry, of a long-concocted and wide-spread Northern conspiracy, for the destruction by armed violence and bloodshed of all that is valuable for the welfare, safety, and even existence of Virginia and the other Southern States, was, in the prompt and complete suppression of the attempt, and in all its direct results, a failure no less abortive and contemptible than the design, and means employed, and objects aimed at were malignant, atrocious and devilish.

That, nevertheless, the direct results of this Northern conspiracy and attempted deadly assault and warfare on Virginia, are all-important for the consideration and instruction of the Southern people—and especially in these respects, to wit: 1. As proving to the world the actual condition of entire submission, obedience and general loyalty of our negro slaves, in the fact that all the previous and scarcely impeded efforts of Northern Abolitionists and their emissaries, aided by all that falsehood and deception could effect, did not induce a single slave in Virginia to rebel, or even to evince the least spirit of insubordination. 2. As showing, in the general expression of opinion in the Northern States through the Press and from the pulpit, from prominent or leading public men, and also in the only public meetings yet held, and generally by the great popular voice of the North, that the majority, or at least the far greater number of all whose opinions have yet been expressed, either excuse, or desire to have pardoned, or sympathize with, or openly and heartily applaud the actors in this conspiracy and attack, which could have been made successful only by the means of laying waste the South, and extinguishing its institutions and their defenders by fire and sword, and with outrages more horrible than merely general massacre—while the Northern friends of the South, and of the cause of right and law, are too few, or too timid, to speak openly in our support, or even to make their dissent heard, and too weak to contend with the more numerous and violent assailants of the South.

Resolved, That the time has come when every State and every man of the South should determine to act promptly and effectively for the defense of our institutions and dearest rights, as well as for other important, though less vital interests—and we earnestly appeal, especially to the Legislature of Virginia, and also to the Legislatures of all others of the slaveholding States, they will hasten to consult and deliberate, and will maturely consider and discuss the condition of the Southern States, under all past aggressions and wrongs, and especially this last and crowning aggression of Northern usurpation and hatred, and devise suitable and efficient measures for the defence of the Southern people and their institutions from the unceasing hostility and unscrupulous assaults of Northern enemies, fanatics and conspirators.

CAPT. WATTLES EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH BROWN.

The following letter from Capt. WATTLES, of Kansas, appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

MONEKA, K. T., Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

ED. REPUBLICAN: I see in a late issue of your paper a letter from myself to Capt. JOHN BROWN, taken from a Baltimore paper. It was published there for the purpose of showing who were the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. The inference is that I was one of them. If my letter had been found in the office of the secretary of some agricultural society, the inference could have been equally well drawn that I was writing about imported cattle, sheep or swine, and as such was the fact, it is necessary for me to explain the circumstances.

I have known old Capt. BROWN for several years. He was of the firm of PERKINS & BROWN, of Ohio, importers of fine wooled sheep. He traveled extensively in England, Spain and Germany for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the foreign method of raising large flocks of sheep, the manner of securing, selling, and manufacturing the wool, &c., and of purchasing the best that could be found. He introduced the fine sheep into this country, and the manufacture of the best broad cloth. While in England he purchased a number of Devonshire cattle. He has taken premiums from the American Institute for the finest wool, and at the Ohio State Fairs for the same, and for the best cattle, also.

In the Winter of '54-'5 he and his sons came to Kansas, bringing some of this stock with them. In the Fall of '56 they were driven out of Kansas by the United States troops. They sold their cattle in the vicinity of Lawrence. I purchased a Devonshire bull of them.

In the Spring of '58, after the Meridezine murders, by HAMILTON & Co., Capt. BROWN came into Linn County, and spent the season in guarding the frontier from surprise by such outlaw bands. Knowing that I was connected with the newspaper press, he came to me to write his biography, or something of the kind, and to clear his character from those aspersions which his enemies were daily heaping upon him. I agreed to do so, provided he would furnish me the materials, his diplomas, medals, journals, &c., so that I could have copies of them to insert in the work. I wished also for the pedigree of his stock, which he promised to furnish me—particularly of the bull I had purchased.

This is the substance of our interview, and it was this to which I alluded. He never spoke to me concerning the Harper's Ferry affair, nor any other act of the kind. I was known as an Abolitionist in Ohio; he was not. In his interview with me he spoke of the doctrines of the Abolitionists with much contempt, saying they would effect nothing in a century by their milk-and-water principles. The only way to free the slaves was by the sword. He said the Abolitionists were of no account, as they did not sustain his views, and would not aid or countenance the slaves in a servile insurrection. He claimed to be an insurrectionist. We had some conversation on this subject, and it was on this account that I rather pleasantly alluded to it, by telling him to send me the Abolitionists, letting him see that they were of *some* account, because they would vote—of course not expecting he would send any. Very respectfully, yours,

A. WATTLES.

AN ALARM IN TEXAS.

A NEW-YORK ABOLITIONIST SUMMARILY EXPELLED.

The citizens of Cook County, Northern Texas, recently held a public meeting to take into consideration the contents of a letter written by one E. C. PALMER, of Marshall, who was for a time in the employment of the Overland Mail Company. The proceedings of the meeting are reported as follows:

"*Whereas*, The citizens of Cook County have obtained possession of a letter, written by one E. C. PALMER, of Marshall, Texas, to GEORGE HUMPHREYS, at Gainesville, Texas, who hails from New-York, is an avowed Abolitionist, and who was indicted and convicted at the Spring term of the Court of Grayson County for gaming with a negro slave, and who was for a time in the employment of the Overland Mail Company, and who, having some time since started for California, left among other letters the above-mentioned letter in the possession of a citizen of Gainesville." PALMER left without much ceremony. It was thought he would direct his steps towards Marshall, as he had relatives and friends there.

Texas.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. RUNNELS.

The Message of Gov. RUNNELS, of Texas, delivered Nov. 15, is prodigiously long, violently Pro-Slavery, and very full in its references to topics of local interest. The Governor reports that nearly one-half of the two millions appropriated, the interest on which is set apart for purposes of education, has now been loaned to railroad companies, and drawn from the Treasury under the act of September, 1856, and, although secured by bond and mortgage on the road beds, it is useless to deny the truth that a feeling of insecurity pervades a large portion of the public mind. This grows out of the apprehension that the companies will not meet their engagements promptly, and that the Legislature may at some subsequent period relieve their condition, and finally, under the pressure of combinations, relinquish both principal and interest to the corporations. The balance in the Treasury, exclusive of ordinary expenses of the State Government, on the 31st of August, 1860, will be $79,-164, and 31st of August, 1861, $315,175, inclusive of $108,105 due by the Federal Government for Indian matters, an appropriation for only about fifty thousand dollars of which has been made.

The Message adds that nearly three-fifths of the wealth of the citizens consists of real estate, and yet it will be found paying little more than one-third of the annual revenue collected by taxation, while the holders are deriving large profits from the capital invested. This wide difference arises chiefly from the imperfect mode of assessment, the absence of a minimum rate below which lands should not be assessed, and, lastly, from the impossibility of rendering the tax available under the sales of the collector, from the imperfectness of titles which they convey.

Alluding to the frontier troubles, the Governor says: It is with feelings of disappointment and regret that I am unable to give a more favorable account of the condition of the frontier and border sections of our State, which have been greatly annoyed by marauding bands of wild Indians, almost without intermission, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, notwithstanding my best efforts to repress them, and protect our citizens. The appropriations made by the last Legislature for this purpose, having been exhausted, and an additional liability of about fifty-eight thousand dollars incurred by the Executive, for the same object, without, it is believed, effecting any permanent good. The line of frontier is so long, the the settlements so sparse, and so badly prepared for defence, that if defended at one point, the Indians, from their thorough knowledge of the country, have been enabled to direct their incursions to another quarter—such indeed is its geographical character, that if five or ten times the number of men had been stationed on the frontier, the same result would have ensued.

Gov. RUNNELS upholds Pro-Slavery doctrines to the fullest extent. He says:

"There can be few so blind to the lights which are gathering around us, as not to see that events are fast converging to a fearful catastrophe. Witness the recent invasion and attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and which, though differing in the commission of the overt act, events have had counterparts in our own State within the last six months, not less ominous. From the open avowal of the opposition in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, of the intention to cooperate with and join hands with the Black Republicans, it is not difficult to foresee what will be the conduct of those who are hastening to the approach of danger, by voluntarily pledging themselves to unconditional submission, and heaping upon those who will not bow to so base and slavish a heresy, the thread-bare charges of secession and disunion. The attitude of affairs closely resembles that which existed prior to the American Revolution, when the patriots, under the lead of JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, and other sages and heroes, exhausted every resource of argument and entreaty in their petitions to the British Government for an observance of the rights under its ancient constitution, as subjects of the crown. This I regard as analogous to the position of the States Rights Democracy of the South and of the Union.

The question should be determined without equivocation. If there can be no longer unity and harmony of sentiment, if the Southern people are no longer to look to it as the chief reliance for the maintenance of their equal rights, their internal peace and security, the sooner it is known the better. They should neither cheat nor should they submit to be cheated. I therefore recommend a clear and unequivocal expression of opinion by the Legislature on the subject.

From Brownsville.

ARRIVAL OF THE RANGERS—PROCEEDINGS OF CORTINAS.

The *Jaque*, of Matamoras, of Nov. 12, says, that on the previous day one hundred and fifty Texan volunteers (Capt. TOBIN'S command) arrived at Brownsville. CORTINAS had had news of this approach, and, therefore, during the night, came up to the town and fired a couple of volleys, which induced the people inside to suppose that the reinforcements, when they approached, were enemies. The consequence was, they were fired upon from Brownsville. Mr. CLAVECK then crossed over to Matamoras, by swimming his his horse across the river, and informed the authorities of that place of the true state of the case. This intelligence was then sent over to Brownsville, when the volunteers entered the town. CORTINAS afterwards again approached the place, but efficient preparations were made to repel and pursue him.

The same paper expresses much surprise at CORTINAS' proceedings. It says that he was keeping Brownsville in a perpetual state of alarm, apparently without any object. Sometimes he stops convoys of merchandise from Point Isabel, only to warn them that they may be attacked and robbed by malefactors, falsely acting in his name. He then lets them pass freely. He often sends out parties in pursuit of these malefactors, and punishes them severely when he catches them, having even hung three of them at one time. These men were Mexicans by race, although residing on the American side of the river.

FROM UTAH.

New Assault Upon Federal Authority—Territorial Courts Assuming Higher Authority than the United States Supreme Court—The Utah Mail.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

A determined resistance is being made on the part of the Mormons against the authority of the Federal Courts in this Territory by creating courts of their own with concurrent jurisdiction with the United States District Courts, in defiance of the Organic Act. Contrary to the spirit of American Jurisprudence, by Legislative enactment, they have given to the Probate Courts common law and chancery jurisdiction, and these Courts assume and exercise that jurisdiction regardless of repeated decisions of Federal judges to the effect that, under the Organic Act, the Legislature had no power to change the judicial system established by Congress. But the Probate Judges are urged by the Prophet and his Apostles from the pulpit, and by the Saints through the Mormon Press, to disregard these decisions, and they do it. Recently, a civil proceeding was commenced in the Probate Court for the County of Great Salt Lake against JOHN HARTNETT, Esq., Secretary of the Territory, and, upon petition, his Honor Judge SINCLAIR issued an injunction enjoining them from further proceeding in the premises, and soon afterward both Judge SINCLAIR and Mr. HARTNETT started for the States. The Probate Court, regardless of the injunction, proceeded to render judgment against Mr. HARTNETT, and I suppose his property will be sold under the Sheriff's hammer before he can return.

A proceeding was also commenced in the same Court against C. A. PERRY & Co. by BRIGHAM YOUNG, for the recovery of about $3,000. The Court overruled a demurrer to the complaint, a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, and for a long time refused an appeal, although Messrs. PERRY were themselves abundantly able to pay ten times the amount at any time, and were backed by securities worth at least $100,000, and finally the appeal was only granted upon all of the Gentile merchants in the city entering into the bond, thus representing a capital of more than a million.

I am informed that two or three years ago it was quite a common occurrence for accounts to be trumped up against Gentiles, (frequently manufactured out of whole cloth,) suit be brought in the Probate Court, and judgment be rendered in the morning and the defendant's property sold in the afternoon; and things are again rapidly approaching the same crisis.

On Saturday night, the 14th of October, a citizen of Fairfield, adjoining camp, named ANDREW M. SMITH, was arrested in the city, at the house of his brother, while in the act of preparing to retire for the night, by Mayor SMOOT, accompanied by three other men, his relatives, and when it was demanded upon what authority the arrest was made, SMOOT replied that the authority was vested in him, and, with "force and strong hands," forthwith took his prisoner and locked him up in the city prison. The next morning SMITH's brother came down to camp, and petitioned Chief Justice ECKLES for a *habeas corpus* for the release of the prisoner. The writ was obtained, and on Monday morning served upon Mayor SMOOT. Yet, notwithstanding, SMITH was afterwards taken before a Justice of the Peace, and then for the first time informed of the charges upon which he was arrested—namely, saying that he would as leave shoot SMOOT's head off as that of a rattle-snake, and sundry times taking the name of the Lord in vain. He was then tried, found guilty, and fined ten dollars, which he refused to pay, and was thereupon remanded to durance vile, and kept in that condition for about a half an hour, when, finding that he didn't intend to pay the fine, he was released; but Mayor SMOOT refused to make due return of the *habeas corpus*, and upon motion, an attachment was issued for His Honor, which has not yet been heard from, but I learn, incidentally, that their rulers have instructed the Mormons to resist the authority of the Federal Courts, generally, and especially all writs of the nature of this one, and hence it is expected that Mayor SMOOT will refuse to come. If so his Excellency the Governor will have an opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his information to the President, that the assistance of the army is not needed in executing the law; but the real facts in the above case are these: SMITH is an apostate Mormon, and for a long time a personal enemy of SMOOT's, and SMOOT thought that while SMITH was in the city it would be a good opportunity to get revenge out of him, and so collected some of his relatives, armed them, and proceeded to arrest him without process of law, or anything else, except brute force; the only wonder is that they didn't kill him.

It is rumored and generally believed that Messrs. RUSSELL & JONES, the mail contractors from here to the States, are erecting buildings at the foot of Rocky Ridge, in Nebraska, in which to keep the mail during the Winter. Last Winter the mail was carried from Rocky Ridge to the city on pack mules, but the present contractors say that they contracted to carry it through in coaches, and if they can't do it, they won't carry it through at all. So, unless the Department makes some other arrangement in regard to the matter, we shall have no mail from about the last of December until in May or June. This is of importance to us, for, as it is, life in Utah is sufficiently dull and without our mails I am sure I cannot imagine how we shall pass the long and severe Winter now approaching.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1859.

The usual monthly review came off on the morning of the 31st ult., on the plain north of Camp Floyd, and immediately west of the Salt Lake road. The troops formed about 8 A. M., immediately after which Gen. JOHNSTONE and staff made their appearance. They rode round the entire body of troops to inspect them, after which each regiment passed in review before them. The men looked remarkably clean and fresh, more so than I have ever seen them before. The music of each regiment was fine, but particularly that of the Second Dragoons. The band not only plays best, but in point of appearance excels anything in camp. They are about twenty in number, all mounted on gray chargers. The troops consisted of Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Infantry, Fourth Artillery, (two companies,) Second Dragoons, (four companies,) and Light Battery, consisting of six pieces of brass cannon. The review occupied one hour.

Major HUNT (paymaster) is gone to Bridger to pay off there; is expected back in ten to fourteen days to pay here. Money here scarce; business slow. The theatre and circus perform twice a week; the former is quite creditable, but the latter is rather a poor affair, the performances have too much of a sameness to keep up an interest. Last night, at the theatre, "Miralda, or the Yankee in Cuba," was reproduced, and went off well. The "Irish Broom Maker" was quite laughable, and went off well, as a veritable Irishman was the star. SHAW is a good Irish comedian; the Yankee was well personified in NORTHOP. I may say all did well for amateurs.

Everything quiet, no fights, no murders, little drunkenness *for want of money*.

A Temperance Society has been formed in Camp, but I think the adherents are few.

Important from Sonora.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EVENTS AT GUAYMAS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

Dispatches arrived at Fort Buchanan this morning, from Sonora, to be mailed to the President, which I hasten to anticipate.

Capt. PORTER, of the *St. Mary's*, cruising in the Gulf of California, entered the port of Guaymas, and not being boarded as customary by the officers of the port, did not salute the town. He subsequently learned that Col. ALDEN, acting United States Consul, in the absence of Judge ROSE, was not recognized, and that he was not permitted to hoist the American colors over the Consulate, insisted upon the Prefect respecting his authority. Meeting with opposition, he, with true Yankee enterprise, ordered a flag-staff made on his vessel, and, after erecting it over the Consul's office, ran up the stars and stripes, and called his men to the deck to give it three hearty cheers. He also informed the Prefect that it should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed.

Gov. PESQUEIRA arrived a few days after, when the Captain, with his staff, paid their respects in person; but the Governor did not speak English, and they could not understand Spanish, and the interview was very unsatisfactory.

Capt. PORTER has entered his protest, in the name of our Government, to the treatment received by Capt. STONE and his party. He will probably be present to aid Capt. ELWELL in his interview with PESQUEIRA, as bearer of dispatches from the President, and the combined efforts of these two resolute officers may effect a peaceable adjustment of the whole difficulty.

Mr. JOSEPH WHITING, of STONE's party, passed through here yesterday on his way to Fort Buchanan, with additional instructions to Capt. ELWELL from the Executive. Mr. W. was sent to Washington by Capt. STONE, as bearer of dispatches, early last January, and is now returning to duty. It appears that the dispatches intrusted to him were designed to reach the Fort simultaneously with the order for Capt. ELWELL to proceed into Sonora, but an accident happening to the train upon which he started, the connection was not made in time for the Overland stage, and he thus lost four days. He will follow Capt. E. into Sonora, hoping to deliver these most important instructions ere the conference is closed.

The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company received, to-day, from Sonora, a lot of castings for the reduction works at Arivaca. These articles were ordered from San Francisco, shipped to Guaymas, and thence freighted in teams to this place. I believe this is the first time that goods have been received directly in this manner. Now that the port is open to our citizens, they will not be long in availing themselves of its benefits. HESPERIAN.

STATE OF ITALY.

Garibaldi's Interview with Victor Emanuel—Conference of the Italian Leaders—Austrian Excesses—Napoleon's Letter to the King of Sardinia—Financial Aspect of the New Order of Things.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

Shortly after I posted my last letter, my correspondent in Modena informed me that GARIBALDI on his return from Turin had held a conference with FARINI, MEZZACAPO, ROSELLI, RIDOTTE and MEDICI, and that afterwards he was closeted for some hours with Col. SACCHI. The question under discussion was: "To attack or not to attack the Papalini," or rather GARIBALDI exposed the *pros and cons* laid before him by the King in their late interview. It seems that VICTOR EMANUEL is irritated beyond measure at the Emperor's letter, and that on receiving it he exclaimed, "If LOUIS NAPOLEON is bound by the treaty of Villafranca, I am bound by the votes of the Italians." Several of the Turin newspapers assert that these words form his answer to the Emperor, but we can affirm that they were only uttered in the presence of two individuals from whom he did not care to hide his vexation. But then comes the practical question how are the Italian votes to be realized. GARIBALDI was for attacking the Papalini, and doubtless had he done so without saying by your leave, the King would have been most grateful for this soldierlike way of cutting the Gordian Knot. But that he should formally sanction an attack on the hirelings of the Holy Father, was not to be expected, and, moreover, he was bound to warn GARIBALDI that he feared the time was gone by that the French would march to Perugia and oppose any attempt to pass the Rubicon on the part of the Italian troops in Central Italy; that it might be better to remain within the strict terms of legality; to defend what they possessed until the meeting of the European Congress—not to offend diplomacy by trespassing still farther on forbidden ground. It was the duty of the King of Piedmont to unfold all these arguments to the Lieutenant-General of the troops of Central Italy. In his capacity of "Corporal of the Zouaves," first soldiers of Italian independence

Extra State	$5 25	@ $5 40
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 25
Superior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern continues in good request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 50 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$6 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian has not varied materially; sales have been made of 450 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 25@$4 30 for Baltimore, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at advancing prices; sales have been reported at 31,000 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 44; prime white Michigan at $1 50; No. 2 red Illinois (winter) at $1 36; Milwaukee Club, (reported,) at $1 23@$1 25; choice white Kentucky at $1 55; fair white Southern at $1 45; good red do. at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 13,500 bushels at 76c.@83c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 83c. for new crop white Southern; an unascertained price for old mixed Southern; 93c.@95 for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,500 bushels at 90c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been freely offered, and prices have favored buyers. The inquiry has been fair, though not general. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, including State at 75c.@78c.; Canada East at 73c.@77c; and Canada West (part) at 82c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 47c.@47½c.; Western, at 46½c.@47c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported, since our last, of 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $16⅝@16 12½ for Mess, here; $16 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, to the 1st of January; $16 for Mess, same terms, to 1st of April; and $11@$11 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in Bacon or Cut Meats. Lard has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c., ℔ lb. Beef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $14@14 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20; India Mess, $21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inquired for, and sales have been made of 225 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7¾c.; 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¾c.; 200 hhds. Melado, on private terms; 500 boxes Havana, at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 6,500 bags Manilla, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day 250 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅛d. ℔ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 150 tons Fustic, on private terms. For London, 10 bbls. Ashes, at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, (reported,) at 2s. 6d.; and 50 bales Tobacco, at 3s. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (reported,) on terms not ascertained. For Hamburgh, 400 bales Tobacco, at $1 25; 150 tcs. Rice, at 35s.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of Citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City Government; of effective measures for repressing peculation, fraud and corruption in our Municipal affairs, and of the election of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, Dec 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stephen Whitney,
Moses Taylor,
Olyphants, Son & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
Jonathan Thompson,
Gabriel Mead,
Charles Morgan,
E. W. Tiers & Co.,
Willard Felt,
Cyrus W. Field,
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.,
Sturges, Bennett & Co.,
Westmore, Cryder & Co.,
Sturges & Co.,
Peter Cooper,
A. B. Neilson,
Thomas W. Pearsall,
Walter Underhill,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
George C. Collins,
James Warren,
Francis Skiddy,
J. J. Van Nostrand,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
D. S. Arnold & Co.,
Reimer & Mecke,
Leeschigk, Wesendorck & Co.,
Cunningham, Frost and Throckmorton,
Charles H. Bulkley,
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co.,
William Lottimer,
T. E. Putnam,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
Richard Lathers,
Young, McAndrew, Ranken & Co.,
Wm. A. Sale & Co.,
Thos. F. Youngs,
Wm. P. Jones,
John Neilson,
Daniel H. Burdett,
Walter Greenough,
Chas. Burkhalter,
B. H. Howell,
Geo. Elder,
G. W. Fuller,
Moller, Hogg & Martens,
R. L. Seymser,
Thompson & Hunter,
Geo. A. Hoyt,
J. Rintoul,
Geo. W. Quintard,
Chauncey J. Hawley,
Burdett, Jones & Co.,
Geo. H. Moller,
A. B. & S. Davies,
Adon Smith, Jr.,
James L. Overton,
Robert J. Randolph,
Alex. Edson,
Theron Losee,
Coulter McGuire,
E. J. Herrick,
Joseph W. Corlies, Jr.,
Henry G. Marquand,
Charles A. Clinton,
A. D. Ditmars,
Nathaniel D Higgins,
James D. Morgan,
M. Bowen,
Henry Levy,
J. G. Davison,
M. M. Backus,
C. Claude,
Kissle & Klingenberg,
Bergmann & Co.,
J. F. Green,
I. Ullman,
Hunter & Siede,
W. D. Frost,
Roche Bros. & Coffey,
A. B. & S. Davis,
Adon Smith, Jr.,
James L. Overton,
Robert J. Randolph,
Alex. Edson,
Theron Losee,
Coulter & McGuire,
E. J. Herrick,
Gilbert Oakley,
Hy. G. Russell,
George Wade,
John F. Barkley,
Eph. Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
Wm. G. Lord,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
Wm. E. Cornell,
W. D. Harris,
S. M. Cocklin,
A. V. D. Mills,
P. V. Myers,
James Cameron,
James Everdell,
Wm. M. Bliss,
John Gemmel,
Francis Bartels,
C. S. Cornish,
John G. Congdon,
A. J. Smith,
F. Key Shaad,
Henry Latman,
T. T. Thomas,
A. Cheebro,
J. S. Augur,
Geo. W. Weimore,
Thomas Irwin & Son,
Quick & L'Hommedieu,
Campbell & Thayer,
J. R. Bazard,
Th. Geokye,
Edward D. Clapp,
M. B. Kellam,
C. S. Monroe,
C. J. Blanvelt,
David Magie,
Addington Reed,
Thos. A. Laurence,
Mead & Stowell,
Wm. Cornell,
Amos R. Eno,
William Kent,
August Belmont & Co.,
Richard Lathers,
Charles A. Heckscher,
Theodore Crane,
Carlile Norwood,
Horace Holden,
John Ewen,
Wm. Nelson & Sons,
Daters & Co.,
Charles Dennison, Jr.,
F. H Macy,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Matthew Morgan,
Joseph Lawrence,
Elias S. Higgins,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
P. R. Bonnett,
John L Cross,
John Caswell,
Bucklin & Crane,
R. L. & A. Stuart,
Robert Bayard,
P. M. Demarest,
Messinger & Wright,
Edward Haight,
A. K. Thompson,
James W. Andrews & Co.,
A. J. Cameron,
Payne & Catlin,
J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Joseph Walker,
Martin Zabriskie,
J. H. Fonda,
Jas. M. Lewis,
F. D. Tappen,
B. Cartwright,
W. Callender,
R. O. Glover,
Oakley & Pendleton,
B. C. Morris,
Wm. S. Slocum,
John A. Luquear,
Crocker, Wood & Co.,
James W. Phillips,
Merrill & Abbott,
Wm. Adams,
Wm. Aymar,
F. W. Fellowes,
J. Drake De Kay,
Benj. Richards,
John Wilson,
A. Wallach,
Wm Moser,
Gilbert Oakley,
H. G. Russell,
George Wade,
E. B. Winans,
John F. Barkley,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
E Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
William G. Lord,
Hoffmann & Curtiss,
William E. Cornell,
J. Seymour,
Francis P. Sage,
Nason B. Collins,
Wm. E. Barnes,
John J. Marvin,
Howard Newlin,
Charles B. Aborn,
A. C. Havens,
Gould H. Thorp,
Walter T. Marvin,
E. N. Lawrence,
E. S. Brown,
Peter Rice & Co.,
Foster J. Weeks,
Sears Baldwin,
George E. Baldwin,
Charles Yates,
Caleb F. Lindsley,
Algernon S. Jarvis,
James W. Andrews & Co.,
A. J. Cameron,
Payne & Catlin,
J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Joseph Walker,
Martin Zabriskie,
J. H. Fonda,
Jas. M. Lewis,
F. D. Tappen,
B. Cartwright,
W. Callender,
R. O. Glover,
Oakley & Pendleton,
B. C. Morris,
Wm. S. Slocum,
John A. Luquer,
Crocker, Wood & Co.,
James W. Phillips,
Merrill & Abbott,
Wm. Adams,
Wm. Aymar,
F. W. Fellowes,
J. Drake De Kay,
Benj. Richards,
John Wilson,
A. Wallach,
Wm Moser,
Gilbert Oakley,
H. G. Russell,
George Wade,
E. B. Winans,
John F. Barkley,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
E Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
William G. Lord,
Hoffmann & Curtiss,
William E. Cornell,
J. Seymour,
Francis P. Sage,
Nason B. Collins,
Wm. E. Barnes,
John J. Marvin,
Howard Newlin,
Charles B. Aborn,
A. C. Havens,
Gould H. Thorp,
Walter T. Marvin,
E. N. Lawrence,
E. S. Brown,
Peter Rice & Co.,
Foster J. Weeks,
Sears Baldwin,
George E. Baldwin,
Charles Yates,
Caleb F. Lindsley,
Algernon S. Jarvis,
Peter Tiers,
James Clinch,
Ezra Wheeler,
Richard D. Wood,
Bucklin & Crane,
Wm. H. Decker,
James R. Keeler,
Seaman & Thompson,
Hales, Cuhn & Co.
Varnes, Hunter & Co.,
H. E. Blossom,
John Bryan,
B. H Arkenburgh,
N. G. Bradgton, Jr.
E. D. Stanton,
Wm. S. Thorne,
A. G. Norwood,
J. Van Schaick,
Le Grand Lockwood,
John T. Rollins,
M. A. Wheelock,
A. A. Drake,
John Bloodgood, Jr.
Joseph Brandon,
J. A. Riston,
A. W. Greenleaf,
Edmund H. Muller.
Alfred Colvill,
Ogden White,
Nathaniel Prime,
H. A. Johnson,
H. G. Stebbins,
Wm Alexander Smith,
Jas. D. Bacon,
John Crerar,
Jas. B. Bullock,
Z. Newell,
W. W. Stuyvesant,
H. Jackson, Jr.,
John F. Sterling,
James T. Dugan,
R. K. Anthony,
O. D. Munn,
Joseph Barker,
Thomas L. Scovill,
Geo. H Briggs,
Wm. H. Rogers,
H. S. Bidwell,
H. E. Farnsworth,
Thomas McKeon,
C. Fendt,
J. W. Hunt,
J. R. Flanagan,
John W. Latson,
J. Gurim,
E. R Sampson,
B. Van Schaick,
George H. Smith,
Mortimer Porter,
Wm. F. Heins.
Widiams B. & Co.,
Richard Bell,
Stanton & Co.,
Dunham & Co.,
Holmboe & Hoadley,
S. Van Benscoten & Co.,
A. H. Benedict & Co.,
Culbert & Finlay,
J. S. Bloomfield,
A. F. Roberts,
Wm. Poole,
Nesmith & Sons,
R. P. Buck & Co.,
Arrowsmith & Ball,
Zerega & Co.,
Lawrence, Giles & Co.,
Wm. S. Collins,
Wm. H. Hortsmann,
Arthur Kendall,
Andrews & McEwan,
Leopold Fridlander,
A. Bininger & Co.,
Stephen W. Weeks,
Jaroslawski & Bro.,
Cohen & Fishel,
Simon Baum,
Jauncy & Co.,
Chas. W. Bleecker,
E. D. Stanton & Co.,
Wm. H. Waring,
Jos Marie,
Wm. Osthout,
Jas. Drake & Co.,
Wm. H. Macy.
H. T. Gamage,
C. D. Gibson,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
F. Morrison,
Theodore Stehn,
Negretti & Leoni,
H. Becker & Graeve,
Heckenrath, Schneider & Co.,
Thomas Scott,
H. & C. H. Wergman,
Jacobson & Schlastein,
John Hoey,
Rothschild, Bemheimer & Salomon,
Henry S. Leavitt,
N. C. Langley & Co.,
Foster Sherman,
Converse, Todd & Co.,
H. H. Hurley,
Cumming, Simpson & Armstrong,
Hochkiss, Jenner & Bennett,
Nathan, Lane & Co.,
Jno H. Andrus,
R. J. Moorbreg,
Geo. F. Hall,
J. C. Bishop,
Geo. C. Freeborn,
Chas. McLean,
N. Sharot,
Henry Pope,
Thos. G. West,
N. B. Graham,
Robert H. McMillan,
C. B. DeForest,
Malcolm Mount,
W. B. Romel,
A. S. & A. G. Whiton,
D. C. Murray,
F. Brady,
Joseph L. Cobb,
Robert Casper,
John S. Andrews,
Wm. Underhill, Jr.,
John D. Skidmore,
Hiram Ketchum,
William Kent,
Robert J. Dillon,
H. O. Brewer,
S. L. M. Barlow,
Roosevelt & Son,
Marium S. Kerrigan,
E. C. Ely,
L. J. Vail,
Beatty & Mitchell,
Towers & Forhay,
H. Loger,
Wm. S. Corwin,
Fred. Schuchardt,
J. M. Sexias,
John R. Vandervoort,
Geo. Higham,
Mr. McBacker
Oscar Strasburger,
A. Claude,
James Neeves,
Kittel & Kliagonberg,
W. A. Keeler,
James Hunter, & Co.,
S. J. Macy,
Samuel Barstow,
E. M Crawford,
W. H. Titus,
Nesmith & Sons,
R. P. Buck & Co.,
Arrowsmith & Ball,
E. R. Durkee & Co.
Charles H. Smith,
James L. Butler,
J. D. Jones,
James A. Patterson,
R. J. Smith,
Charles E. Williams,
A. S. De Peyster,
Charles Butler,
John J. Cisco,
Mason Thomson,
William D. Thomson,
John A. Stewart,
William Darrow,
John E. Williams,
E. H. Arthur,
J. W. Bostwick,
Noah T. Pike,
John A. Fitch,
A. W. Spies,
E. K. Adams,
Solomon L. Cohen,
R. Sands,
George W. Lane,
Solomon Townsend,
Ezra Wheeler,
Gill, Gillets & Noyes,
Abraham Wyckoff,
Samuel J. Berry,
William H. Platt,
William Cornell,
John J. Borger,
Daniel Jackson,
Whitman Phillips,
E. Baker,
William E. Cornell,
William H. Akin,
James Davett,
M. W. Hamilton,
George B. Waldron,
James Clinch,
Ross W. Wood,
George Briggs,
George Mock,
William H. Decker,
A. F. Ockershausen,
William Edey,
Frederic I. Tagg,
Plume & Lamont.
Dwight Townsend,
Charles M. Fay,
Hugh N. Camp,
Edmund I. Wade,
D. D. Turrure,
N. W. Chater,
G. D. Dorsey,
Abraham Turnure,
Franklin F. Randolph,
E. A. Quintard.
Thomas Farrow,
William V. Popham,
John T. Johnson,
Nelson Merrill,
Charles E. Barrett,
Jeremiah S. Elmore,
James W. Underhill,
Joseph R. Skidmore,
William L. Skidmore,
E. P. Goodridge
Frederic Goodridge,
Daniel E. Hawley,
George D. Satterlee,
T. P. Merrick,
H. Tarbell,
Wm A. Wheelock,
James Buggy,
Wm. W. Young,
C. S. Douglas,
Chas. Shultz,
D. H. Fowler,
John T. Chapman,
Simeon Steele,
Gideon Peck,
W. A. McDonald,
E. Bliss,
Levi Kerr,
Wm. McMair,
Henry H. Alden,
Cyrus Loder,
J. H. Reynolds,
Jas. Des Rochers,
Peter Eline,
W. A. Corbier,
Alex. A. Meldrum,
Jmes M. Swift,
N. Glanz,
A. P. Reynolds,
H. M. Cushman,
J. E. Fisher,
A. Z. Demarest,
W. Burrows,
D. B. Fearing,
J.W. Caldwell,
A. E. Noble,
Fred. Weed,
Geo. W. Dreay,
M. Mount,
I. Porter,
Charles King,
W. D. Fassett,
F. L. Brown,
James Moir,
J. Marcus Boorman,
Alfred Clapp,
J. B. Henry,
James A. Boyle,
Charles Teede,
Leon'd DeBost,
Frederick Clark,
A. L. Ordway,
F. P. Clark,
E. Theo. Nexsen,
Robert Bainbridge,
John Livingston,
W. H. Denike,
S. H. Vultee,
W. T. Fleming,
Peter Gillen,
T. B. Strohoff,
Albin Micheel,
G. B. Devoe,
Samuel D. Haines,
H. M. Macdonald,
Charles C. Suydam,
D. B. Lester,
John Phillips,
G. M. Burtis,
J. C. Babcock,
C. P. Dusendorf,
Asa S. Blake,
C. G. Colgate,
E. G. Westcott,
A. Parmer,
C J. McKee,
Wm. W. Watson,
Hiram R. Dixon,
J. Wedden.
Chas. K. Randall,
Daniel Hoffman,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
C. H. Shipman.
C. Frank & Sons,
Prescott Tracy,
Joseph B. Dean,
C. Miles,
N. F. Clark,
John F. Niven,
Lewis May,
George N. Osborne.
R. Lewis,
G. M. Peck,
S. R. Montgomery,
W. Montgomery,
S. F. Laurence,
W. C. Booth,
S. W. Benedict,
C. B. Hatch,
Wm. S. Vanderbilt,
Isaac S. Vanderbilt,
George W. Reynolds,
Dewitt C. Vanderbilt,
Henry L. Hognet,
Charles P Merle,
S. P. Ullman.
Wm. Powell,
R. A. Wilhaus,
G. L. Drinkwater,
Ed F. Cook,
David L. Einstein,
John N. Davis,
H. D. Silverman,
H. F. Liscomb,
W. H. Montague,
Eli P. Sherman,
Wm. Jervis.
H. & J Hopkins,
Henry B. Caverly,
B. C. Bogert,
J. J. Brinkerhoff.
John H. Boeshan,
Alanson Lee,
Charles H. Gills,
Wm. D. Kennedy,
John B. Davidson,
M. Duvall,
Wm. H. Cowdry,
Simon Guttman,
Auffmordt, Hess'l'b'g & Co.,
Edward Willis,
Samuel B. White,
George D. Bulen,
David Valentine,
Leary & Co.,
Joseph Cristadoro,
B. Saunders,
Geo. W. Weidmeyer,
N. Van Horn,
Batchelor & Brown,
J. H. Baker,
Wm. Black,
L. C. Coe,
J. Agate & Co.,
J. Nunin,
S. Brownel,
W. A. Williams,
S. Hourman & Co.,
C. Bavaux, Jr.,
Geo. Heydecker & Co.,
Cameron, Edwards & Co.,
B. Waterbury,
Timothy Daly,
J. Augustus Page,
O. C. Jones,
Till & Knevals,
W. P. David,
G. H. Prench,
Joseph F. Taylor,
George W. Ray,
R. B. Morgan,
H. L. Bower,
Samuel Valentine,
B. S. Olmstead,
Henry French,
J. C. Lay,
Jonathan T. Patten,
Henry Rich,
R. H. Hinsdale,
C. H. Lucington
Valentine Hussey, Jr.,
Thorne Brothers,
Thomas S. Christy,
William H. Wilson,
J. P. Frothingham,
Blydenburgh & Co.,
Edward A. Boyd,
Martin R. Roome,
James French,
J. B. Champion,
T. R. Butler,
S. E. Miller,
John P. Rider,
C. F. Dambmann,
Thomas F. Foster,
John H. Dorrier,
J. H. Case,
Lewis C. Rice,
Edward Lasecy,
John W. Porter,
Charles K. Whitney,
Ramsay Crooks,
Richard D. Wood
Charles C. Ecey,
L. N. Fuller.
John Shotwell,
Charles Mellougall,
J. V. Onativia,
E. V. Edey,
C. B. Knevals,
William H. Beach,
William H. Morris,
Brewster Valentine,
John J. Westervelt,
Charles M. Catlin,
James W. Fallon,
D. Knowlton,
Powert & Co.,
James Morgan,
C. M. James,
William C. Kneeland.
Jacob S. Hutchings,
P. W. Benedict & Son,
Josiah Oaker,
Thomas Kennedy,
Frederic Mason,
Charles Macauley,
William Lyndo,
John Cook,
J. H. Winn,
C. G. Weaver,
George E. Lequier,
G. A. Kissam,
James Smellie,
J. S. Davis,
Irad Hawley.
Austin H. Kelly,
Jas. H. Lounsbery,
B V. Baker,
F. Chamberlin,
John Gaskin,
Elijah Sheldon,
Eli's Moon,
Henry F. Devoe,
Edward Crommelin,
F. J. Brown,
J. H. Deming,
Wm. K. Comstock,
Jas. Riddle,
Jas. J. Murry,
J. Cokelet.
S. J. Stopford,
Seneca M. Bell,
P. L. Seofield,
F. D. Denison,
Henry Swift,
D. McDonald,
A. H. Lockwood,
H. L. Cathell,
A. A. Fisher,
E. S. Parker,
Frank A. Fockwell,
R C Edwards,
Henry A. Herser, Jr.,
G. F. Power,
E. I. Witman,
Samuel Castine,
F. Delisle,
Reginald H. Smith,
George King.
W. E. Eck,
Charles St. John,
E. F. Knowlton,
Philip W. Holmes,
Wm. Coxe Dusanbery,
P. Miller.
Andrew Fox,
Wm. H. Coke,
J. Ripley,
Wm. J. Baltimore,
Charles Fischer,
S. C. Genin,
Thomas Auld,
Edgar Phillips,
F. W. B. Osgood,
Nathaniel B. Hoyt,
W. Banks,
Henry Brace,
J. Epstein,
Charles H. Libby,
George Pigott,
Chauncey B. Sleeper,
F. A. Potts,
Robert Owen,
Edward H. Hawke,
John Wilford,
Francis Lee,
Wm. E. Frost,
Hobert R. Griffin,
John Williams,
F. A. Sharpe,
Patrick Loen,
J. Sawyer,
Samuel Simmons,
George Mitchill,
John L. Davis,
F. D. Fox,
Jonas Bartlett,
A. B. Gates,
J. O'Grady,
B. W. Norris,
Wm. Crum,
Charles A. Jarvis,
F. W. Cammann,
Jos. H. Griffen,
A. Butler,
T. Munhoff,
P. Mower,
B. Sanford,
Chas. F. Sathem,
Henry Swift,
D. McDonald,
A. H. Lockwood,
H. L. Cathell,
A. A. Fisher,
E. S. Parker,
Frank A. Fockwell,
R C Edwards,
Henry A. Herser, Jr.,
G. F. Power,
E. I. Witman,
Samuel Castine,
F. Delisle,
Reginald H. Smith,
George King.
W. E. Eck,
Charles St. John,
E. F. Knowlton,
Philip W. Holmes,
Wm. Coxe Dusanbery,
P. Miller.
Andrew Fox,
Wm. H. Coke,
J. Ripley,
Wm. J. Baltimore,
Charles Fischer,
S. C. Genin,
Thomas Auld,
Edgar Phillips,
F. W. B. Osgood,
Nathaniel B. Hoyt,
W. Banks,
Henry Brace,
J. Epstein,
Charles H. Libby,
George Pigott,
Chauncey B. Sleeper,
F. A. Potts,
Robert Owen,
Edward H. Hawke,
John Wilford,
Francis Lee,
Wm. E. Frost,
Hobert R. Griffin,
John Williams,
F. A. Sharpe,
Patrick Loen,
J. Sawyer,
Samuel Simmons,
George Mitchill,
John L. Davis,
F. D. Fox,
Jonas Bartlett,
A. B. Gates,
J. O'Grady,
B. W. Norris,
Wm. Crum,
Charles A. Jarvis,
F. W. Cammann,
Jos. H. Griffen,
A. Butler,
T. Munhoff,
P. Mower,
B. Sanford,
Chas. F. Sathem,
Andrew Ten Eyck,
Lyman Mallary.
F. C. Ruland,
T. C. Mulley,
R. C. Worth,
Thos. Campbell,
J. B. Holly.
B. M. Drumeld,
C. W. Rastell,
Henry Rhode
Samuel S. Wandell,
M. W. Shelby,
H. P. Smith,
Abel Baker,
Horton Frost,
S. B. Potter,
J. T. Potter & Co.,
D. S. Arnold & Co.,
Daniel P. Smock,
F. W. Steinbrenner,
S. Penn English,
R. Swanton,
J. Alden,
Hiram Sears,
H A. Brown,
M. S. Herman,
N. H. Church,
Jona. A. Petrie,
J. Colvill Munson,
Wm. Barbour,
Charles D. Helsderth,
Henry C. Hull,
Isaac C Stuerlock,
H. C. Jones,
Chas. D. Wadsworth.
Wm. Lunseslin,
Ferd. J. King,
Thos. D. James,
Reimer & Mecke,
White & Brown,
Amos R. Eno,
O. P Dorman,
M. F. Blish,
Joseph Riffiard,
Wm. W. Quigley,
Eltd. E. Jarman,
C. L. Olmstead,
K. J. Duncan,
Wm. N. Wilson,
Dudley M. Ferguson,
Emil Kauter,
A. L. Hernstein,
John Wray,
George C. Burdett,
J. B. Ketcham,
S. B. Smith,
Wm. W. Wright & Co.,
Wm. E. Millet,
Geo. P. Brown,
M. H. Chambers,
Alfred Jones,
A. L Farrington,
Geo E. Fox,
O. Varet & Co.,
A. Rusch,
Warren & Wilson,
Thomas Rutherford,
Hedges & Powers,
E. F. Bacon.
C. A. Richmond,
F. S. Hasbrouck,
Schack & Hotop,
Townsend & Crane,
Thomas E. Bishop,
H. J. Fairchild,
John Syz,
F. Cottenet,
Charles Harriman,
D. M. McDougal,
N. W. Ricket,
S. P. Deering,
E. S. Morse.
H. A. Garrett,
Frederic Jacobson,
William Graydon,
James Graydon.
Lemuel Hayward,
Charles A. Bulkley,
Edward H. Bulkley,
Frederick Butterfield,
Levi P. Merton,
Peleg Hall,
Andrew Mount,
Alexander P. Purvees,
Joseph A. Sprague,
John Wilmerding,
Laurent Allien,
William Lottimer,
T. E. Putnam,
Frank C. Huntington,
J. Snelling,
J. Schmitt,
Richard B. Locke & Co.,
Charles W. Fy,
Horace Cook,
T. C. M. Paton,
H. Robinson,
Major Thompson,
Charles Goodwin,
Deininger & De Witt,
D. B. Turner,
John Compton,
J. S. Tatem,
A. S. & A. G. Wheton,
John A. Parker,
Bogert, Bowen & Anton,
Geo. W. Van Stavoren,
M. L. Morgan,
John Wilson,
A. Wallach,
Wm. M. Moser,
Peter Tiers,
J. W. Bowen,
H. Enriot,
Henry Levy,
W. G. Lyon,
J. G. Davison.
Wm. H. Appleton,
Daniel S. Appleton,
John A. Appleton,
Geo. H. Simpson,
Thos. G. Baker,
Richard S. See,
D. C. Schmiedall, Jr.,
Geo. S. Appleton,
N. F. Geary,
John Tait,
Chas. H. Delavan,
S. A. Durbrow,
T. A. Fowler,
B. N. Baldwin,
Daniel Backlor,
S. Watson,
Wm. H. Hoyt,
A. F. Thomas,
L. Zurn,
Wm. H. De Poe,
Wm. J. Sherwood,
John F. Tow,
L. Clark Styles,
Jethro Burke,
Clyde & Black,
A. F. Hildreth,
Joseph W. Bartlett,
B. Kahn,
H. F. Jaques,
Theodore E. Macy,
John G. Phyfe,
M. H. Duckworth,
K. Comiteas,
J. D. D. Dibble,
David Belden,
E. W. Baxter,
Stegmann & Moller,
Hollman & Fink,
G. R. Whittaker,
F. Christian Korner,
Glimm & Korner,
Platt, Brush & Son.
T. M. A. Marsh & Co.,
Morean & Parker,
J. C. Hoyt,
Otto F. Fisher,
Carson & Harde,
Pupke & Plaurber.
R. M. Lockwood & Co.,
Fred. R. West,
Benj. B. Grant, Jr.,
Oliver S. Carter,
H. Barnstorf,
Abraham Leggett,
A. C. Goodman,
James P. Derrickson,
Louis T. Valentine,
William H. Braman,
Francis B. O'Connor,
Henry Bogert,
Ostrum, Anthony & Co.,
Wm. H. Schieffelin,
Wm. N. Clark, Jr.,
Edward Godfrey & Son,
Robert Forrest,
Cook, Evernett & Brown,
S. Huntington,
Jenkins Van Schaick,
John M. Buke.
Chas. C. Doolittle,
W. A. Holly,
Bowerman Bros.,
J. A. Bowerman,
T. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Van Tassel,
Henry Pecher,
T. B. Young,
Finck & Henecken,
Wm C. Brunn,
Walter Hyatt,
Jackson Stall,
B. T. Hoogland,
Jno. W. Starin,
L. Nichols,
Balsey & Northam,
Ogden Dunn,
J. M. Weeks,
James A. Norton,
Wm. R. Gray,
C. Fucklinfer,
E. T. & M. Hapke,
J. C. Griswold,
H. R. Clarke,
E. H. Cuddy,
G. W. Reed,
J. T. Moulton,
J. T. Davies,
A. M. Cock,
J. G. Haviland,
Wm. Dowd,
I. D. Hoyt,
J. J. Parker.
Neilley & Glassford,
Wm. Leonard,
W. B. Bond.
Wm. C. Wright,
James W. Baker,
Wm. H. Baird,
Henry N. Perry,
Edwin L. Smith,
Stephen Ketcham,
A. R. Mercerau,
Wm. Van Antwerp,
James F. Buck,
Henry Moses,
M. Feisenbaum,
Mathew Conway,
R. D. Barnes,
S. B. Mitchell,
Thos. S. Martin,
J. Seligman,
White & Heath,
M. L. Hungerford,
Eli Myers,
D. W. C. Wheeler,
Edward Washburn,
Tooper & Bowenstine,
Henry Menke,
Pupke & Thurber,
Wm. L. Wallace,
Fleming McKenner,
E. B. Sutton,
M. H. Kimball,
Carlton S. Gilson,
J. Ward.
J. H. Kemp,
H. J. Devlin,
A G. Mason,
E. Elting,
R. C. Gwyer,
John R. Vandervoort,
Geo. Higham,
Jos. Seborrn,
Adolphus Lane,
Fras P. Freeman,
Marcellus Hartley,
Edward Schell,
Stephen Pell,
Windle & Co,
Althorp, Bergmann & Co.,
Charles Zinn & Co.,
J. F. Green,
C. G. Gunther & Sons,
J. Ullman,
E. J. Darrow,
Heister & Slede,
Geo. H. Blanchard,
J. E. Jennings.
Wm. T. De Forest,
Lidman Lyon,
J. Miller,
Warnock & Co.,
Joseph Beesley,
J. N. Osborne,
J. Gilsey,
Geo. C. Allen,
J. G. Briggs,
William Eaton,
L. Lorenthal,
G. W. Ridge,
R. Forrestal,
F. D. Brewster,
B. L. Solomon,
James A. Carolin,
William Denman
John T. Doyl,
W. H. Whitefield,
J. W. Willard,
George W. Tyron,
Alexander Beckers,
E. L. Bristol,
Husey & Bristol,
Isaac J. Webb,
J. B. Frost,
E. Williams,
John Hagadorn.
John P. Wild,
Rhodolphus H. Tobey,
N. L. McCready,
George H. Brodhead,
Matthias Bloodgood,
Fletcher Place,
William H. Hawa,
James S. Bearns,
C. Sierck & Co.,
Schimesani, Hinck & Co.,
John L. Caverly,
William H. Platt,
Wm. Benning,
Conklin & More,
John C. Roberts,
Joseph Morean,
John L. Hasbrouck,
George W Elder,
Wm. Hertzel,
John R. Bacon,
Jason H. Lex,
Lovell, Colles & Co.,
F. S. Miner,
R. J. Rathbone,
Thomas Bell,
Joseph H. Westerfield,
Sidney A. Schieffelin,
Edmund A. Smith,
Hoyt Brothers,
James S. Kait,
George F. Coolidge,
William P. Terhune,
Charles B. Knevals,
John Clark,
M. V. B Smith,
John S. Oakley,
R. A. Johnson,
John J. Donaldson,
E. H. Van Schaick,
Thos. P. Huntington,
Lockwood De F. Woodruff,
John A. B Lamport,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
Thos. Marshall,
H. B. Watson,
Tappan & Starbuck,
A J. Wood,
James W. Barber,
Charles Floyd,
Justus Deal,
Putzel & Stein,
J. Pickering,
A. G. Kitching,
James A. Robinson,
Allis, Bennett & Co.,
P. & H. Lewis & Bro.,
Edward Robinson,
H. L. Browning,
E. R. Dibbles,
L. C. Moore,
J. A. Phillips,
Geo. C. Hicks,
George Simpson,
James S. Leeds,
Geo. C. Wood,
J. Anderson,
H. Havens,
W. Secor,
John H. Codugan,
John H. Wahlers,
Talbot Pirsson,
Edwin C. Russell,
J. H. Tompkins,
H. F. Angell,
Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.,
Geo. L. Clark,
Wm. H. Hallenbeck,
Wm. Harry Morgan,
Thos. H. Duan,
Edward Martin.
Geo. Robinson,
Richard Henry Lee,
Saxton & Vanvelson,
Worthington & Smith,
B. F. Howe,
Wm. McElkenney,
Andrew & Giles,
Wm. Whitden, Jr.,
Gen. L. W. Schofield,
Francis A. Mason,
Chas. F. Sammis,
J. A Humphrey,
Nathan T. Johnson,
M. L. Hellman,
F. P. Decker,
Henry J. Taylor,
Wm. H. Rockwell,
Wm. H. Nicholson,
M. Cooper,
A. Shumway,
A. N. Nearing,
B. Veit,
F. Kidder,
J. H. James,

And many others whose names will be published tomorrow.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the Democratic Republican Ward Committee of the XIIIth Ward, emanating from Tammany Hall, held at [illegible] on the 29th inst., on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominees of Tammany Hall and all nominations placed before the people for their suffrages, by the regular Democratic Republican Organization, Tammany Hall, viz.:

For Mayor—WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Counsel to the Corporation—SAMUEL J. TILDEN
For Governor of the Almshouse—PATRICK McELROY.
For Alderman—VIIIth Aldermanic District—PETER MITCHELL.
For School Commissioner—GARRIT N. LUSEE.
For Trustees Common Schools—ALEX. PROUDFOOT, JAMES D. FLYNNE.
For Inspector—DR. PHILIP BERKLE.
For Constables—JOHN TILLEY, JOSEPH HILDEBRAND.

And be it further Resolved, That we each and every one pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure them a triumphant election, and solicit all good Democrats to aid and assist us in achieving their success.

SAMUEL D. WALTERS, Chairman.
EDWARD GRADY, Secretary.

THIRTEEN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times." New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Clandestine Marriage—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—The Young Scamp.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Comic Drawing-room Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

KIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Bohemian*, at Portland, brings Liverpool dates to Nov. 16. They are not of striking moment. No steps to the composition of a Congress had been taken. The London *Times* expressed a desire to know on what conditions France expects England to participate in the deliberations; and, also, with reference to the Anglophobia raging in France, gives vent to offensive and truculent language. With regard to the Italian question, the formal declension of the regency by Prince Carignan has been made public. In his response to the delegation, the Prince recommended as a substitute, his friend, the Chevalier Buoncompagni, who had received the tender, and accepting it, had gone to Florence to assume office. The general and commercial news is of little importance.

The defeat of the Liberal Party at Queretaro is confirmed by advices from the Capital of Mexico to the 19th. Twenty cannon had been captured, with Generals Alvarez and Tapia, and an American officer, who was promptly shot. The Liberals had compensated this defeat by gaining a victory at Tudananga, where the Conservatives had lost four hundred killed.

An announcement like that of the death of Washington Irving hardly needs newspaper publicity to make it generally known. The intelligence of the unexpected and melancholy tidings reached the City at noon yesterday. A mark of respect was accorded, on the instant, to his memory, which would hardly have been shown any other American author. The flags on the City Hall, and on the other public buildings, were at once displayed at half-mast, and Mayor Tiemann issued a call for a special meeting of both branches of the Common Council, that measures might be adopted to signify the veneration in which New-York holds the fame of "Diedrich Knickerbocker." The incidents which marked the last hours of the deceased are naturally objects of peculiar interest. At 10 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Irving retired to his room, and on reaching the door of his apartment stumbled and fell. One of the two nieces who have recently been his constant attendants, was immediately at his side and summoned a physician, but his aid was unavailing. In a few moments the sufferer breathed his last. Throughout the Union his decease will be received with more or less of the same sad sentiments it has excited here, and more agitating topics will for the moment be forgotten in the sorrow which will everywhere be felt at the loss of one who has done so much to advance and elevate our national literature.

Imposing preparations are making at Charlestown for the approaching execution. Our Special Correspondent advises us that spies are out in all directions to guard against the possibility of a surprise from those bodies of men which Gov. Wise has learned are moving down to the Virginian frontier, and that while the people profess to put no belief in the alarming stories which are circulated their conduct betrays the anxiety they really feel. Strict military discipline is maintained in camp, three thousand troops now being in the town. In addition to this force, the Secretary at War has ordered two artillery companies to proceed from Old Point Comfort to Harper's Ferry for the protection of the Armory and other public property. John Brown still maintains the equanimity which he has persistently displayed, while the other prisoners, Cook, in particular, are greatly agitated in view of their hastening doom. Gov. Wise has received a pamphlet, written in cipher, which makes still further astounding revelations, and increases the fears which he already entertains of an attempted rescue. The strictest supervision is to be exercised on the day of execution, in preventing any communications but those which are approved by the authorities, from leaving the town. The reply of Gov. Wise to the petition of counsel, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Brown, on the plea of insanity, has not yet been received. The affidavits on which this petition is based are given elsewhere. The story of an offer of military aid to Gov. Wise by the Governor of South Carolina, is officially contradicted by the Columbia *Guardian*.

The dread of insurrection having spread to Texas, the citizens of Cook County have held a public meeting to consider an intercepted letter, written by one E. C. Palmer to a New-York man in Gainesville. The Abolition sentiments of that document were considered so atrocious that Mr. Palmer, who resides in Marshall, was ordered to leave the State immediately under pains and penalties.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 26, casts doubt upon the report of the death of Kit Carson. The latest intelligence received from Santa Fé makes no mention of that event.

The Indian Superintendency at St. Louis is to be removed to St. Joseph, Mo., for the convenience of the subordinate Indian Agencies.

The St. Louis papers report a stampede of ten slaves from Lagrange, Mo., on the 21st November. They succeeded in reaching Illinois.

That portion of the American Mayoralty Convention, numbering one-half of the original delegates, who refused to coincide in the attempted withdrawal of Mr. De Peyster Ogden as the American candidate for Mayor, met last night at the Westchester House, and determined to sustain Mr. Ogden. They denounced the action of the other half of the Convention in unmeasured terms, and appointed a Committee to inform the Whigs of their course. The Whig General Committee was also in session last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, and nominated Greene C. Bronson for Corporation Counsel, and John H. Briggs for Governor of the Almshouse. The meeting was addressed by Senator Crittenden, but reporters were forbidden to report his speech. A Committee from the American "bolters" of the previous night appeared and announced their reindorsment of Mr. De Peyster Ogden for Mayor.

Hon. Thomas Corwin delivered a lecture, one of the Plymouth Course, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, last evening, to a very large audience. It was mainly a reply to a previous lecture delivered in the same place, by Wendel Phillips. The speaker held that in a government which was created, and which existed by mutual and voluntary agreement, the laws thus agreed upon could only be altered or annulled in the way specified in the agreement; namely: through the ballot-box. And, consequently, he held that any resort to violence for the furtherance of individual ideas of reform, could only be met by violence—hemp and the gallows. He spoke for more than an hour and a-half, was listened to with marked attention, and his sentiments and illustrations were received with enthusiastic applause.

The Stock market took a downward turn yesterday at the morning Board, but recovered in the afternoon and closed firm for most of the speculative shares. The Foreign Exchanges fell off ¼@½ per cent. toward the close of the Boston steamer mail.

The sales of Flour were less extensive. Prices of low grades, however, were firmer. A fair business was reported in Wheat, Rye and Barley. Wheat advanced slightly. The transactions in Cotton comprised 1,700 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. Prices were steady. Pork attracted more attention, mainly for future delivery, at rising rates. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Fish, Metals, Rice and Whisky, were moderately purchased. Sugars and Molasses were inquired for. Tobacco was more sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

The North and South.

We are in the receipt of numerous communications concerning the Harper's Ferry affair, and the various topics connected with it. They are from all quarters, and on all sides,—some defending the North, assailing Slavery, urging the policy of not hanging John Brown, &c., and others presenting the gloomiest pictures of the state of public feeling at the South, and insisting on the necessity of some immediate step to avert the disastrous political crisis which seems to be impending.

We must decline to publish them all,—simply because we see no possible good which they could accomplish. We shall publish, as we have done hitherto, everything in the way of news connected with this affair, and whatever may be essential to the formation of a just judgment upon it; but we shall not hunt up material for feeding the public excitement in regard to it, nor give place to heated appeals on either side of the controversy. The public welfare demands rather the allaying of the excitement which already exists. In both sections it is mischievous, and uncalled for, in our opinion, by any facts which have occurred or any emergency which has yet arisen.

We have several letters from Virginia, representing the feeling of the people of that State as intensely excited, hostile to the North, and unanimous for immediate disunion. We do not credit these representations; and even if they were true, the evil could not be cured by spreading them before the public. If the people of Virginia actually regard the people of the free States as a band of marauders—reckless of their rights, hostile to their peace, and bent upon their ruin—we pity their delusion, and deprecate the evils in which it may involve them. But time alone can cure it. It is useless to reason with it, for they are not in a mood to listen to reason, nor will the political leaders, who are using this state of things for their own advantage, permit them to even read the facts and statements that may be presented on that side of the question. The Richmond *Enquirer*, *Whig* and *Examiner*, which furnish the principal reading matter for the whole State, are careful to copy every Abolition speech which the malign industry of the *Herald* may hunt up for their use, and whatever else may feed the delusion on which they rest their selfish hopes. But nothing from a conservative quarter is permitted to reach their readers. Nothing finds admission to their columns calculated to disprove their assertion that the whole North backs up John Brown, and is ready to wage open war upon Slavery in the Southern States. We reported some twenty sermons in the Times of Friday last, of which only two indicated the slightest sympathy with Abolitionism or its schemes; we venture to predict that not one of these representative utterances of the true conservatism of the North will be copied by any Richmond journal, and that Mr. Cheever's diatribe, preached to a congregation which looks to British alms for its support, will be given at full length, as an index of the prevailing tone and sentiment of the City of New-York. Against deliberate and intentional injustice of this sort, as well as against the mischief it may work, it were vain to reason or protest.

If the Virginians persist in their misconception of the state of Northern feeling, and act upon it, they may do themselves and us serious harm. If they will wait a little while, they may see reason to distrust the good faith of their counsellors and the truth of their representations. Meantime the North can do little to influence the result. The public authorities, we hope, will exercise all due vigilance to prevent, so far as possible, any further infraction of the rights of the South, and will aid in punishing whatever crimes may already have been committed. For the rest, we must wait upon time and the good sense and patriotism of the great body of the American people.

Municipal Rights.

Mr. James T. Brady is something more than a Tammany Hall orator, and does other and better work than furnish entertainment for the *habitués* of the wigwam. He is a good lawyer and a good orator, and has, moreover, on several occasions recently made himself somewhat prominent in movements which the rest of the community consider decidedly "progressive." He has taken up one social question in a spirit which fairly entitles him to be considered a deductive philosopher, and takes him out of the category of people who aim only to walk in the ancient ways.

We were consequently a little surprised to find him administering a strong dose of very hackneyed conservatism to the assembled "braves" at Tammany on Friday night. He went there to take part in the laudable, and we might almost say, now time-honored custom of denouncing Fernando Wood. That pertinacious individual would, in our opinion, furnish ample employment for three of the best orators that Tammany can muster all the year round. His biography furnishes an admirable series of texts for political didactics. There is scarce an incident in his checkered career with which the chiefs of the "regular organization" might not point a moral or adorn a tale. We never knew a more fertile theme than he has been for the last four years. The stump speakers of all the contending factions of the City may look on him as an inexhaustible resource. There is no species of eloquence, from plain narrative up to lofty invective or thrilling pathos, which may not be profitably expended on himself and his doings. It is not often that so utterly defenceless and indefensible an individual presents himself so steadily to the fire of public abomination. We often get a culprit to denounce, but so hardened and so durable an offender has rarely furnished topics for a mass meeting.

For all of which reasons we think Mr. Brady might fairly have confined himself, on Friday night, to Fernando "pure and simple," as the French say, with great advantage to Mr. Havemeyer's cause, and with great credit to Mr. Brady himself. In other words, we think he might have let the Metropolitan Police bill, and the question of municipal rights, severely alone. We are aware that these also have been the standing grievances of the Democracy for the last two years, and we suppose will continue to furnish fuel for Tammany indignation for some years to come. But Mr. Brady, as we have said, is something better than a Tammany orator, and can get hold of ideas above the range of the hackneyed commonplaces of partisanship. We did not expect Mr. Brady, for instance, to inform his audience that the Albany Legislature had violated every sound principle of political economy in taking the police out of the hands of the City politicians; first, because "political economy" has nothing whatever to do with such a matter; and, secondly, because Mr. Brady is too much of a political philosopher not to be aware that our system of Government was established, not for the glorification of a theory, but for the happiness of the people. The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the only rule which can admit of no modification or change. All else is matter for experiment; and why should we except the best manner of governing a great city from our usual course of deduction? It is only Austria and the Pope who profess to have discovered the perfection of human governments. We, more than any other people in the world, have, during the whole period of our national existence, altered, remodelled, rearranged and experimented, in order to discover the best manner of securing our liberty and protecting our property. Our numerous constitutions and our prolific legislation have this end, and this only, in view. We vary the modes of electing our officers, of transferring and settling our estates, of trying and punishing our prisoners, of bequeathing our chattels, of marrying and divorcing our wives, oftener than any other nation, for the sole purpose of discovering which mode of doing all these things is the best mode. We glory in innovation. We boast of the ruthlessness of our reforms. Why, we should like to know, does the manner of maintaining order in such cities as New-York, possess immunity from our experimentation? We have considered no institution bequeathed to us by our fathers sacred; and why should we keep our profane hands off the Municipal Police? Why, if it failed to answer its purpose, should its management not be transferred to other hands, like the management of every other institution. The government of a city like ours, by the direct action of all the male inhabitants, is something which has never been attempted before. We are trying experiments in the matter for our future guidance. If we have found that a Police, ruled by a Mayor chosen once in two years by universal suffrage, do not do their duty, the representatives of the State have a perfect right, according to the democratic theory of government, to try some other mode of appointing them. To resist such a step in the name of municipalities, is to claim for municipalties that character of sanctity, of superiority to human influences, which kings are in the habit of claiming for royal authority; but we have yet to learn that "the divine right to govern wrong" is lodged in a quorum of the Common Council any more than in the breast of a scrofulous Kaiser.

Mr. Brady is much too sensible a man to maintain anything of the sort, in so many words; but he does much the same thing when he informs the Tammany crowd that such is the glorious nature of "the Municipal system," that it was better to submit to Wood's police, or, in other words, be robbed, murdered, pillaged, have the streets made impassable by riots and faction fights, than lay one finger on the fabric, or to make the smallest alteration in it. This, we respectfully submit, is one of those matters to which no man has a right to speak for anybody but himself. If Mr. Brady prefers being knocked on the head, or having his plate carried off, once a year, to depriving the Municipality of the business of protecting him, he is very welcome to follow his whim, but he really has no right to expect his fellow-citizens to share in his enthusiasm. The municipal system exists, we believe for us—not we for it.

The Civic Crisis.

The State election having passed over quietly, and none of the numerous predictions that a dissolution of the Union would follow immediately upon the return of a Republican Legislature, having proved true, that great prophet Fernando Wood, has now taken up his parable and begun to make the safety of the country dependent on his election. If New-York indorsed Seward, we were all to shut up our shops and beg our bread. This danger having passed away, we are solemnly assured by the Ex-Mayor's organs, including himself, that the nation's last chance of safety now lies in putting him back upon his municipal throne. Otherwise the end is once more at hand—"*Clôture définitive et sans rémise*," as the French theatrical hand-bills have it.

The dissolution of the Union is now positively to come off for the last time. Further postponement impossible, unless we adopt the one last chance of keeping the crazy old fabric together, and make Fernando Wood Chief Magistrate of New-York City. If we obstinately persist in our refusal to do this, our fate is sealed. Forewarned, we ought to be forearmed; and upon our own head be our blood.

"Next Tuesday," says one of the Wood-en organs, "a question involving revolution on the one side, and the preservation of the Union on the other, is to receive its definite solution." If we should fail to elect Fernando Wood, "then the best thing that men can do, owning real estate in the City, is to sell off immediately, even at twenty-five per cent. below the present value; and, as for stocks, they will do well to get rid of them at any price."

This is a frightful choice of alternatives, certainly. Fernando Wood or chaos? Which shall we elect to endure? Is there no middle term of safety yet to be reached? Perhaps we are sad skeptics, but at the risk of being ranked with those of "little faith," we venture to pooh-pooh this great ligneous crisis. We implore our millionaires not rashly to ruin themselves and throw their brown-stone fronts into the docks. We beseech those who hold real estate to hold it still, and those who are plethoric of stocks not to twist those securities madly up into *allumettes* and cigar-lights. We opine that the moment for returning to the customs of our worthy Dutch ancestors, and converting our earthly goods into cash, portable in the leg of an old woolen stocking, does not immediately impend over us.

And yet, such is our audacious incredulity, that we do not believe it is Mayor Wood who will save us from this shocking necessity. We utterly decline to consecrate that conspicuous individual as the *Lignum Vitæ* of New-York. The only deluge which we see at hand is a deluge which shall make drift-wood of him and his adherents, and cleanse the City Government very thoroughly in the process. We do not recognize at all the inevitability of that choice of evils which the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and Fernando Wood, strange civic Cerberus! present to us.

And to speak frankly, we don't believe that either head of this triple monster is of any other mind than our own. The City of New-York will refuse to buy off the deluge prophesied by Mr. Wood's minstrels at the price of taking Mr. Wood himself for Mayor. And yet when Mr. Havemeyer shall be returned as our Chief Magistrate we venture to say that Mr. Fernando Wood himself will be the last man in the City to part with his real estate at twenty-five per cent. reduction to the enterprising speculator of Washington Heights, and to throw his stock and certificates on that funeral pile of all our liberties which the *Tribune* thinks must assuredly be reared if the wicked Democracy of Tammany succeed in imposing upon us the great calamity of an honorable, upright and capable Mayor.

Fernando Forgives His Foes.

When the pious Pecksniff, standing in his night-robes upon the landing of Mrs. Todgers' boarding-house, with the air blowing cool about his legs, looked blandly down over the staircase upon the guests in the hall below, he felt his heart warm even to his foes, and lavished a large benediction upon all the human race. Mr. Fernando Wood, erect upon his platform at the Cooper Institute, on Monday night, seems to have fallen into an equally lovely state of mind, and sprinkled the holy waters of forgiveness upon his antagonists in return for all their jibes and jeers at his immaculate character. These were his opening words:

Fellow-citizens: There are two ways in which to conduct a political campaign. The one to assail the personal character of an opposing candidate with falsehood and abuse, and to present issues of principles and to discuss questions of public interest. It has pleased my Tammany friends to resort to the former mode. At their meeting last Friday night, they developed the tactics upon which the campaign upon their side is to be conducted. They resort to personal misrepresentations and calumny of myself. *I shall not follow the example. I shall neither imitate nor reply to the slang and Billingsgate uttered by the speakers on that occasion. As vulnerable and as utterly indefensible as has been the personal and political career of the performers who acted their parts—no doubt for pay*—unon the Tammany stage last Friday night, I shall not occupy your time or depreciate the character of the contest by attacking them in return.

Less Christian orators than this famous lecturer on early piety have talked somewhat in this strain; but then they meant naughtiness and unkindness. When Mr. Fernando mildly observes that his political opponents are "performers who act their parts for pay," and that their "personal character is vulnerable and utterly indefensible," he is simply blessing, and not cursing them. We should really like to be favored with Mr. Fernando's notions of "personal abuse." His ideas of the "parts of speech" seem to be just about as luminous as the *Tribune's* doctrine of patriotism, which would justify Republicans in running the risk of blasting the character and peace of a great City merely to spite that wicked Tammany Hall for trifling with the feelings of the Republican party leaders.

Mr. Wood on Arms and Laws.—Fernando Wood views with horror the employment of the military to aid the civil power of the City. Well he may; inasmuch as he doubtless remembers perfectly well the array of the Seventh Regiment in the Park, when he was intrenched in the City Hall resisting the service of the process of the Superior Court. The reminiscence is, no doubt, excessively disagreeable to him, and so it is to us all, and it is precisely because we dislike to see soldiers employed as police, that we would rather not see him replaced in the Mayoralty. We also recollect, with even greater pain than his own riot, the riots set on foot during his Administration, by his followers the "Dead Rabbits," and kindred organizations—whose tumults, at least, on one occasion, rendered it necessary to call out the military to reinforce the police. He could not, astute as he is in exposing his own weak points, have touched upon a theme more decidedly unfortunate, so far as his own interests are concerned, than the dangers of military aid in executing the laws.

There is one other subject which we should like Mr. Wood to call up, so that he may reiterate his views upon it. We are familiar with his sentiments as a moralist and political economist, but the public is perhaps not generally aware that he shines as a lawyer. He laid down for the first time in 1857 the doctrine that a judgment of the Supreme Court has no binding force until the Court of Appeals confirms it. This is such a safe and pleasant theory to be held by an officer clothed with the "omnipotence" of Mr. Wood's ideal Mayor, that the mere mention of it will no doubt inspire the readers of the *Tribune* and the *Herald* with new ardor in the task of securing his election. Mr. Opdyke, in particular, as a patriotic citizen, seeking only the public good, must rejoice to think that he is to play the part of carpet on the steps of the throne of so gifted an autocrat.

The Nuisance of Mormonism.—The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have presented the whole Mormon Church "for making and unmaking laws, *ad libitum*, and for committing murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority, and in contempt of law." The document in which these and various other charges are set forth is not remarkable for its legal accuracy, but as a formal demonstration of Anti-Mormon feeling on the part of the Gentile population of that region, it has its value. It indicates, moreover, that there is a Christian population growing up there, which we sincerely trust will before long be able to relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in the matter of Utah lawlessness and disorder—a responsibility, we may add, which the latter is daily proving itself less and less fitted to meet. The government we have established there has proved to be an utter sham, and the troops whom we dispatched to enforce our laws are engaged in serving the government contractors by the consumption of supplies. The abominable outrages to which the Mormons have been so long addicted, are matters which the country is fast despairing of seeing redressed by any quicker process than the growth of Christian settlements around Salt Lake City, and the gradual extinction of Mormon institutions, under the weight of a preponderating gentile public opinion and gentile legislation. It has become one of the political fashions of the day to redress political evils by means of "organized emigration." We doubt if there could be a better field offered for the action of such an instrument of reform than Utah. If Slavery and polygamy are "twin vestiges of barbarism," the remedy by which it is proposed to wipe out the one can be applied with still better effect, in our opinion, to the other; and we cordially recommend Utah to the consideration of those who have any influence over the living tide which we are yearly pouring westward, and who witness with as much shame and vexation as we do the spectacle of an organized band of polygamist assassins bidding defiance to the United States on their own soil.

Pariah Races.—An association is said to have been formed in San Francisco, having for its object "the exclusion of the Chinese from all employment except that of the lowest kind." We are sorry to hear that the Californians have no more sense of justice than to undertake such an outrage on humanity, and no more common sense than to rush blindfold into so much peril. The Chinese are probably not a desirable addition to the population of the State, but if there be one way more effective than another of rendering them less desirable than ever, it is taking artificial means to intensify their alleged natural inferiority to the Caucasian race. The best way to make troublesome people harmless is to give them common chances of success with the rest of the crowd. If they subside into the lowest kinds of employment in the fair race of competition, they will deserve and will receive but a very small amount of sympathy from anybody. If, however, any superfluous social stigma be fastened on them, the nobler races with whom they dwell will certainly suffer from some of the consequences. There is no surer way of converting any body of men into a curse and a nuisance than by taking pains to degrade them below their natural level, and those on whom the fruits of this cruel folly light most heavily, are quite as often the oppressors as the oppressed. That community is happiest which can know no pariahs. If the Californian Chinese cannot be banished *en masse* by law, and it has been decided that they cannot, their white neighbors will do well to let them alone. One tribe of outcasts is quite enough for one nation to indulge in. We have one such tribe already among us, and there are few rational men, at least at the North, who do not heartily wish us well rid of them all. None of us certainly can desire to see the burden swelled.

A Costly Candidate.—Mr. Wood's admirers gave a taste of their quality, and their leader a proof of his financial skill, at the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night. The Hall of that building was rented to the followers of Fernando the First for the sum of one hundred dollars. In the enthusiasm of their devotion, these worthies determined to have the worth of their money, and so exulted upon the floor, the seats and the windows of the Hall, that a carpenter's estimate of $630 has since been sent in to the unfortunate proprietors, who thus find themselves *minus* some $500, and *plus* only the glory of a great civic event.

They are better off, however, than the City would be in the event of Mr. Wood's election. Contracting for a Mayor, we should find ourselves saddled with an Emperor, and we might esteem ourselves very fortunate if his crown should cost us no more than five times our present municipal expenditure.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Miss Adelina Patti's third appearance last night was witnessed by one of the best houses of the season, and the verdict was an emphatic indorsement of all the high encomiums that have been pronounced by the Press. It is clear that we have now one of those rare singers who appear at long intervals on the musical horizon, to revive, not only the hopes of the managers, but the enthusiasm of the public. Miss Adelina Patti, although she has appeared but three times before the operatic public, has taken her place among the first of *prime donne*. Her execution is unbroken and faultless; her intonation absolute. For the rest, all that is needed in the character of *Lucia* is simplicity of bearing, and the occasional agony of wronged innocence. These phases, demanding no great histrionic power, are ably, because naturally interpreted by Miss Patti. Indeed, the performance in every aspect was one of the best we have ever seen in this City. Miss Patti's triumph may be regarded as complete in every respect.

To-night Meyerbeer's superb opera of the "Huguenots" will be revived, with every possible care to its just interpretation. The *caste* includes all the names of the best artists now at the Academy. Mme. Gazzaniga is the *Valentine*, Mme. Colson the *Queen*, Mme. Strakosch the *Page*, Signor Stigelli the *Raoul*, Signor Junca the *Marcel*, and other prominent members of the company in other parts.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, a young American musician who has won his way in art by industry and patient study, gave a fine concert at Palace Garden last evening. The programme was of the lengthiest kind, and literally overflowing with popular *morceaux*. It was received with enthusiasm, by a crowded audience. Native musicians should learn by this concert that talent is not without its reward, even in New-York.

French Theatre.—Mr. Samuel Cowell will give his second entertainment to-morrow evening, and will be assisted by Mr. Mills, (not Wells, as erroneously printed yesterday,) the eminent pianist, and others.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Yorktown from Havana—Later from St. Thomas and Hayti.

The United States Mail steamer *Yorktown*, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. last evening from Havana, having left that port Friday last, 25th, at 4½ o'clock P. M., making the voyage in four days and three hours.

Gen. Concha will remain upon the Island in an unofficial capacity through the Winter.

The West India mail steamer *Trent*, from St. Thomas, on the morning of the 20th, arrived at Havana the afternoon of the 25th, with the mails and 60 passengers for Cuba and Mexico, with about 500 bottles of quicksilver. The health of St. Thomas was improving since last dates, the inhabitants and authorities of the city taking increased precautionary measures towards furthering the sanitary regulations of the city. The weather had been good.

The American brig *St. Mary's*, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Martinique, and which had been towed into St. Thomas dismasted and for repairs, would leave for sea in a few days. From a passenger by the *Trent*, who left Jacmel on the 12th inst., we are enabled to give the particulars of the loss of the Spanish steamer *Victoria* (built and insured in New-York) while on her passage from St. Thomas to St. Jago de Cuba. She called at Jacmel on Sunday, the 6th inst., and on the evening of the same day, in leaving port, she struck on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and there sunk to the upper deck, very little being saved beyond the cabin furniture and outfit of the vessel. It is thought the machinery of the steamer will be a total loss.

Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

In acknowledgment of a contribution of $122 50 from the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now off Cape Palmas, Africa, to the Sisters of Mercy, in this City, Archbishop Hughes has written the following letter, which we reproduce from the *Metropolitan Record*:

New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

Brave and Gallant Seamen: I have received with deep emotion your letter, dated on board the United States ship *Portsmouth*, off Cape Palmas, Africa. Your generous contribution to aid the Sisters of Mercy in their charitable works, has already been placed in their hands.

The very idea of sending words of encouragement and pecuniary aid from such a distance, is a testimony honorable to your hearts. Men who are capable of such a proceeding are not those who will ever prove cowards, either in the hurricane or the battle. Nor will your bravery be diminished, under any circumstances, by the reflection that though far removed from the country for whose honor and defence you are prepared to offer your lives, still, the prayers of the Sisters of Mercy, and of all those whom your contribution shall have aided, are being offered up to God for your safety in time and in eternity.

I am authorized by the Sisters to express their deepest gratitude and admiration for not only the handsome offering you have made, but also for the kind and encouraging words with which you have accompanied it. For myself, I cannot find expressions to convey the feelings which your touching letter have awakened in my heart—when I reflect that amidst your own trials on the ocean, you are still mindful of the calamities to which poverty and destitution expose many poor souls on the land. I thank you in my own name—in the name of the Sisters of Mercy—and of the poor, for this noble deed. And, in conclusion, I send you across the waters a most heartfelt "God bless you all." Very faithfully, your obedient servant.

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Kit Carson—His Death Doubted.—Our letters from Santa Fé, by the Overland Mail last night, made no mention of the death of Kit Carson, which is reported to have occurred at Taos. We have at no time given any credence to the report, and are well satisfied now that if his death had occurred, it would have been communicated to us in these letters.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 26.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the House—Chinese Manuscript—President Interfering in behalf of the Public Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Members of Congress are pouring in. Messrs. Bocock, Phelps, and Etheridge, are at Brown's. The contest between the two former for the Democratic nomination is waxing warm, and is destined to be close.

The Democrats begin to feel sanguine of organizing the House by aid of the Southern Opposition. Mr. Etheridge, however, says he will vote for no ticket stained with Democracy, nor will he support a straight-out Republican ticket, but will demand a liberal division of spoils. It is possible that Mr. Humphreys may unite the Opposition upon himself for Speaker, leaving the other offices to the Republicans.

The State Department is in receipt of the rescript of the Emperor of China, delivered to his counselors, to be handed to Minister Ward. This imperial decree is couched in terms highly complimentary to Americans. The Treaty itself has not yet arrived.

Paul Morphy is sojourning at Willard's.

Postmaster Cook has arrived from Chicago, to-day, to answer charges preferred against him at the Department.

THE PRESIDENT INTERFERING IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

President Buchanan is demanding of Senators the election of Brigadier-General Bowman as Senate Printer. As they arrive in the city, he sends for them, and urges the necessity of sustaining the organ, and intimates his purpose of making Bowman's election an Administration issue. The secret seems to be that the Senate printing is necessary to fulfill the contract with the Brigadier-General, and to furnish rations to the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*. If the Senate printing be refused, the organ necessarily explodes. Will the Senators be whipped in?

A.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Porter giving full particulars of his recent dealings with Gov. Pesquiera, at Guaymas. They are in accordance with the facts as recently published. It is not known, however, how far Porter's conduct will be justified by the Administration, as it does not seem to be clear as yet, that he had a right to demand that Acting Consul Alden should be recognized in that capacity.

The large reduction in the estimates of the Quartermaster's Department, as contrasted with those of last year, is attributed to the fact that the increased facilities for obtaining supplies in Utah, relatively lessens the expense of transportation from the States. Besides, it is supposed that next Spring the Army at Camp Floyd will either be largely reduced or removed. The information which from time to time has been received here, shows that the only effect of the forces remaining there in inactivity is to financially benefit the Mormons.

Several Virginia military companies passed through Washington, this morning, on their way to Charlestown. Others are expected in the evening train. Every mail brings advices of the formation of additional companies in that State, and the Governor is constantly receiving applications for arms.

Judge Watts, who is direct from New-Mexico, says he saw Kit Carson in good health, immediately preceding his departure, and hence emphatically contradicts the report of the latter's death.

From Mexico.

THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY AT QUERETARO—AN AMERICAN SHOT—LIBERAL TRIUMPH AT TUDANANGO, &C.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 19th, have been received.

The Constitutionalists lost at Queretaro twenty-one cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alvarez, Tapia, and an American officer. The latter was shot, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the British Minister.

A battle had occurred at Tudananjo, in which four hundred men were killed, and half the town burned. The Liberals were victorious.

It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles and Miramon. Juarez to be provisional President at Mexico, and the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the laws confiscating the Church property to be annulled.

Advices from Brownsville state that Cortinas had hung three Americans in revenge for the hanging of his officers at Brownsville.

The Texas sugar crop has been injured by frost.

The Steamer Indian.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, PURSER, CHIEF STEWARD, AND FOURTEEN PASSENGERS OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Admiral* arrived this forenoon from St. John, bringing the mails of the wrecked steamer *Indian*; also the Purser, Chief Steward, and fourteen steerage passengers. The passengers are: A. J. Howland, F. Dulster, Nettie Dulster, Ernestine, Rosalie, Samuel and Matthew Dulster, Mrs. Eickman, Joseph Marie, Antoine Borgensen, all for New-York; Richard Brown, G. Cromew, and Wm. Cross, for Toronto, and Mr. Pearson for Montreal. Julie Eickman, aged 26, and Eva Eickman, infant, for New-York, were drowned. The cargo was mostly for Canada.

Matters in Missouri.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. STEWART—GOLD MINES DISCOVERED.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. Gov. Stewart's message, which is almost entirely confined to the discussion of the Railroad question, will be ready to-day.

The *Evening Bulletin* announces, on the authority of the Editor of the Arcadia *Prospect*, the organ of Missouri mining interest, intelligence of the discovery in southeast Missouri of a vein of Hornblende rock, which it is believed will yield $10,000 worth of gold to the ton. Assays are now being made, and the next issue of the Arcada *Prospect* will contain full particulars.

Railroad Casualty.

Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Alvin Allen, a prominent and respectable citizen of Worcester, was instantly killed this evening by the cars of the Norwich railroad. Mr. Allen formerly held the office of City Marshal, and has also been a member of the Common Council for several years.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Very dangerous counterfeit notes on the Philadelphia Bank were thrown into circulation this morning. They are the best ever executed, and almost every bank in the city is a victim. The best judges were deceived, and it is probable that other cities may suffer.

A banking-house in Third-street received this morning three thousand dollars of the spurious Philadelphia notes from New-York.

Official Vote of New-Jersey.

Trenton, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The State Canvassers met to-day and declared the official vote for Governor, as follows: Olden, 53,315; Wright, 51,714. Majority for Mr. Olden, 1,601.

Non-Arrival of the Nia[illegible]

Sackville, N. B., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, now nearly due from Liverpool, 19th inst. *vid* Queenstown.

The Sailing of the Canada.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The European mails to go forward by the *Canada* close at our Post-office at 9 o'clock to-morrow, and the steamer will leave at noon.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Capital stock	$33,931,700
Loans and discounts	59,221,600
Specie	4,855,500
Due from other Banks	7,947,000
Due to other Banks	7,195,000
Deposits	18,822,000
Circulation	6,902,700

Thanks.—We are indebted to Adams & Co. for New-Orleans papers, later than those received by mail.

[Advertisement.]

CONSIDERATIONS WHY
THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK
SHOULD VOTE FOR
GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The two great political parties of the present—the Republican and the Democratic—will again strive on the 8th of December for supremacy in the City Government. The former has made rapid progress in its career of opposition to the unscrupulous administration of the latter, and by constant accessions to its numbers of citizens of probity, whose gravitation is towards the right, irrespective of the allurements of office, it rose, two years ago, to a position that enabled it to elect the candidate it then supported for Mayor. The Republicans this year present to your suffrages a well known citizen of unblemished character, honest, able and fearless—whom in firm and united phalanx they are marching up to support, while the Democratic Party is, internally, broken by factions, and openly supporting two candidates.

The vote of the City, freed from the illegal voting heretofore practiced upon us without measure or punishment, from which it has been purged by the non-partisan police inaugurated by the Republican Party, will scarcely reach 70,000. Now, admitting the regular Democratic vote to be 40,000, (at the last State election, with the *American indorsement*, it only amounted to 38,462, without such indorsement the vote for Democratic Comptroller was 34,534,) but call it 40,000. Let us see what claim the friends and supporters of GEORGE OPDYKE have upon your consideration. The Democratic Party is split up into two irreconcilable factions, each led by a strong man—the one strong in reputed honesty—the other strong in appliances for securing votes. We need not ask which of these two factions is the strongest. Had not Tammany, in its last struggles, been forced to do what it has never, of its own free will, done before, viz: Selected a respectable citizen to be its standard-bearer, it would not now have even the beggarly show of 15,000 votes, which it may now control, through the personal influence of HAVEMEYER. This will leave WOOD 25,000! And now,—for the contest evidently lies between WOOD and OPDYKE,—let us see how this can be overcome by what may be called a guaranteed vote. Mr. OPDYKE represents not only the Republicans, but he is the nominee of the Americans and of the "People's Convention," the whole opposition combined.

In the late Election for Governor, when no side issues were raised, the Republican vote in this City was 21,622; The American vote will vary from 5,000 to 8,000. The "People's Convention" indorsed Mr. OPDYKE. They represent a guaranteed vote of at least 1,000. Now we will recapitulate the vote that each candidate starts with:

George Opdyke—	
Republican	21,622
American, say	6,000
People's	1,000
	28,222
Wood	25,000
Havemeyer	15,000

Fellow-citizens—At once see who is the strongest man, and vote for Mr. OPDYKE to defeat FERNANDO WOOD.

Already have we placed over the City Treasury a man against whom even the bitterest Democratic journals have not been able to charge a single mistake or default; and whose election has caused tens of thousands of tax-payers to hail the change of *regime* with unalloyed satisfaction, and who has refused his signature to illegal or corrupt payments, though authorized by an irresponsible Common Council, and who is doing more to stay the waste of the public finances than any other man in the City Government. If the Democrats were desirous of saving the City, or in any measure of seconding the efforts of ROBERT T. HAWS, why have they not had honest men nominated to both branches of its legislative departments, instead of nominating the fellows of the present incumbents, from whom our citizens have suffered so much? Such a course would be more efficient, and better promise success to their professions, than the cry that one wing of that party had nominated for the single office of Mayor, an honest man, and, as though the Republican Party had not.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

This gentleman has in no way invited the support of the Republicans, but appears in the field as ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. D. KENNEDY or ISAIAH RYNDERS would have done—the candidate of Tammany Hall. And no person but those desirous of consolidating the sway of that institution over the City and the County can cast their suffrages for him. Of the errors of his past administration, of his refusal to accept a new nomination till he could buy the place of Corporation Counsel for his friend—of his disregard of his pledged word to accept no new nomination—of his weak vacillations—of his refusal to accept the People's nomination in 1857, but now throwing himself into the embrace of rotten Tammany—we will not at present speak. But of his inability to fulfill the duties of Mayor more to the satisfaction of the whole City than Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, we are sure.

GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

Mr. OPDYKE, as a sagacious, energetic merchant, and an untiring, experienced, and honest legislator, unites in himself all the characteristics of a statesmanlike Executive. His long and constant study of the domestic and commercial interests of the City has well qualified him for the office to which his friends have named him. His close observation of the operation of our City Government for the past twenty-five years has disclosed to him the needed reforms to which his whole strength of mind and purpose would be bent.

This, merchants of New-York, you know.

These, fellow-citizens, are the highest qualifications for office.

MR. OPDYKE'S
SUCCESS.

Mr. OPDYKE has always run well. His election to the Legislature, a year ago, from a strong Democratic District, was evidence of the personal popularity of the man, and the confidence with which he inspired his neighbors.

In the late nominating Convention, after the views of those who were at first decidedly in favor of indorsing HAVEMEYER had been fully presented and listened to, and after the names of such gentlemen as MOSES H. GRINNELL, LUTHER BRADISH, Supervisor STEWART, and Mr. BRADY had been suggested, on the mention of that of GEORGE OPDYKE, the Convention of 110 representative men, with singular unanimity, nominated him on the first formal ballot—showing a strength with all that was active and good in our City affairs almost unparalleled.

Fellow-Citizens, it now only remains for you to complete what has been so auspiciously begun.

Remember that the enemy are divided, that your triumph is within your reach, that order will be impregnably established, and all that is worthy of perpetuation in our institutions consolidated and confirmed, by committing to his hands the trust which will fall to those far less worthy, unless you place it with him.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

MACHINE-REPUBLICANS AT WORK FOR WOOD.

The *Tribune* has heretofore professed, and given some evidence of regard, for principle. It has assumed to be the advocate of high-toned public morality, and on all former occasions has advocated the election of municipal officers on the score of character and capacity. But now, under the whip of Albany and West Washington Market, it is risking its most precious possession as an honest journal, and has already largely lost caste and character by stooping to the dirty work of FERNANDO WOOD. In all circles, we hear former friends and readers of the *Tribune*, announcing that they have lost faith in its professions, and do not care to see its old familiar columns any more, until the paper has ceased to be disgraced by its present support of WOOD. Should any one doubt the present attitude of the *Tribune*, let the following extracts, from yesterday's editorial page, suffice. Speaking of WOOD's gathering at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, the *Tribune* says: "It was one of the largest and *most enthusiastic* meetings which we have ever witnessed in New-York." "This vast and animated assemblage," it says in another place, "explained more clearly than we had understood it, the reason of the trepidation and discouragement which prevail in Tammany Hall." "Every Democrat who, *before this meeting, had cherished the idea* that the VOTE OF HAVEMEYER COULD EQUAL OR EXCEED that of WOOD, *must now perceive that this* IS OUT OF THE QUESTION."

These extracts, and others still more significant, could be multiplied at pleasure; but enough has been already shown to indicate the position taken by Albany and West Washington Market in our municipal contest.

WOOD'S MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Now that WOOD's meeting on Monday night was large, embracing, probably, inside and outside the building, some 6,000 persons, is quite true. The *Machine-Republicans* were present there in great force; and curiosity attracted many hundreds from another cause—to wit, the promised appearance of Judge JAMES R. WHITING, who had been advertised by WOOD as one of the speakers at the meeting. Now as Judge WHITING was the counsel who defended WOOD in the Marvine forgery case, and whose ingenuity raked up the Statute of Limitations as the only means of saving WOOD from State Prison; and as it is said Mr. WHITING was subsequently defrauded by WOOD out of his counsel-fee, just as WOOD had defrauded MARVINE in the partnership, and the Merchants' Exchange Bank by means of an overdrawal; and as Mr. WHITING, in 1856, had stumped the City from the Bowling Green to King's Bridge, proclaiming his private and public opinion of WOOD's character; and as Mr. WHITING, curiously enough, soon after put himself up for the Mayoralty as the candidate of the "TAX-payers," with Mr. HENRY EBERN for his first-lieutenant;—and as Mr. WHITING then made a remarkable speech at the Bowery Theatre, which he concluded by pouring a jug of cold water on his own head, and crying, "Let it rage;" and as Mr. WHITING's candidacy on that occasion distracted the City vote, and drew off just enough to elect Mr. WOOD; and as very shortly afterwards, Mr. WOOD in the Mayoralty signed a duplicate warrant giving Mr. HENRY EBERN the sum of $6,000 out of the City Treasury, to which Mr. EBERN had no right, having been paid the same sum on the same claim before;—why, from all these reasons, it was but natural and to be expected that a great many persons would be attracted by the announcement that a gentleman of Judge WHITING's character, antecedents and great ability had now received a political retainer from Mr. WOOD, and was about to again appear for the defence—no longer at the criminal bar, but at the bar of public opinion. In addition to this, it was advertised in WOOD's hand-bill that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., would be present and deliver an oration—a false pretence which succeeded in drawing several thousands of our adopted citizens to the spot. Other gentlemen, equally eminent and eloquent, were also advertised as enlisted on the side of our great City "operator;" but when the real feast came to be spread, we found only a substantial and heavily-gravied dish of self-praise served up by Mr. WOOD in person, with such light and slight pickles as CONRAD SNACKENAKER, Lawyer HARRINGTON, ALEX MING, Mr. AMBY PINNEY and Mr. L. S. CRATFIELD, to give relish and such piquancy as is in them to the unsavory mass. The men who formed the great bulk of the meeting were importations from Jersey City and the Bergen Tunnel, *Machine-Republicans*, drilled, paid and marched up from West Washington Market, and a heavy sprinkling of jobbers, City contractors, the old employes under Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN, and all others who from natural reasons might be expected to take interest in the restoration of a civic system under which illegality flourished through all the Departments of our City government. Such was really the meeting which the *Tribune* describes as embracing "NOT LESS THAN 20,000 PERSONS," and destined to have for its result a large accession to WOOD's strength!

HOW MUCH ARE THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS
WILLING TO PAY FOR THEIR WHISTLE?

Those gentlemen who strive to make their anxiety to defeat "*Tammany Hall*" a justifying pretext for their labors and exertions in behalf of such a man as WOOD, should read old Dr. FRANKLIN's little moral anecdote as to his whistle and what it cost him. Are they willing to place in the representative chair of our City a man whom they have announced as a "disgrace to our public life," and one whose associates ever have been, and are now, of the classes known as "dangerous" in our Municipal and criminal records? Can they bear to have another Charles Develin in the Street Department, another "*Joseph Walker case*" in the East River, another Ferris and Callahan $2,500 arrangement in the Central Park, another series of defalcations, amounting to more than $300,000, in the office for collecting Assessments, other Incitements to Red Republican money-or-bread riots issued from the Mayoralty Chair, fresh organizations of rowdyism to resist processes of law, peculation and dishonesty, eating out the heart of the public funds, neglect and corruption in all the Bureaux of the City Government;—in other words, are they ready to face the condition of things which previously existed under WOOD, and to overturn which, when established, the whole honest community of the City could only poll a majority of THREE THOUSAND VOTES? Will Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES oblige us by furnishing a copy of the speech in which he clearly fastened upon and brought home conclusively to WOOD's door the manufacture of that letter from "Wm. O. Larkin," on which Mr. MARVINE was induced to embark in the Californian venture?

SOME EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER NOW AIDING WOOD.

The *Courier and Inquirer*, now engaged with the *Tribune* in furthering the plot of all our City corruptionists, to defeat WM. F. HAVEMEYER, should look back to its own files of October 1856. On the 25th of that month the *Courier* declared in its leading editorial that "he who sustains FERNANDO WOOD sustains infamy." This assertion was based on a report addressed "*To the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York*," by WM. M. EVARTS, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and Judge HENRY HILTON, to whom the action Marviné *vs.* Wood had been referred for investigation and opinion. This report sets forth that FERNANDO WOOD had falsely represented to his partner, MARVINE, that he (WOOD) had paid $12,000 for the bark *John W. Cater*, whereas in fact WOOD had paid but $4,000 for the bark, on the faith of which false pretence and representation MARVINE was induced to give, and did give said WOOD $6,000 *as his share for one-half of the said vessel*. That WOOD afterwards, *in making out his partnership's account with said Marvine*, falsely and fraudulently *altered and overcharged* the bills of Howard & Wetringham, $300; the bill of J. R. Wolsey, $58 70; the bill of Benj. Hall & Co., $8 25; that of J. W. Fream, $55 50; that of Pool & Pentz, $120 50; that of H. C. Elliott, $54 55; that of F. Hemmil, $11; that of R. Poilion, $100; that of S. Nichols, $33; that of Waydell & Co., $100; that of C. S. Watkins, $11 75; that of R. Fish, $65; that of Holt & Palmer, $100; Taggert & Gray's, $50; the bill of Cyrus W. Field, $100; the bill of J. Hunter & Co., $102 79; that of W. E. Lawrence, $236; that of S. Wintringham, $25; the bill of R. Fish, $20; that of M. I. Wood, $175; the bill of O. Van Every, $70; that of John Thursby, $112 50; and also made overcharges of interest and commission which we have not space at present to reproduce. Of all these overcharges, Mr. MARVINE, unsuspecting his partner's faith, paid his partnership half, amounting to $1,115 74, for which sum, together with interest thereupon, and from other sources, amounting to $820 88 in all, *the refere s above named gave judgment in Mr. Marvine's favor!* Let it be remembered that each one of these *bill and invoice alterations and false pretences was a separate offence, for which Wood stood amenable to the bar of criminal justice.* Let the *Courier* look back over its own files, and then decide whether it will not seriously impair its commercial standing by the indirect, and therefore most effective, assistance which it is now lending to WOOD. Does it regard the man whom it thought capable of betraying the confidence of his partner as a fit man to have control of our City Treasury? He has been tried in a public capacity, and the records of his administration have their appropriate comment in the presentments of grand juries and the records of our courts of law.

CITY TAXATION UNDER FERNANDO WOOD.

It is a fact sufficiently impressed on the public, that figures in the hands of FERNANDO WOOD may be made to lie. His former partner says so, and has suffered; the records of our Criminal Courts prove the point beyond controversy. For this reason it is the less astonishing to find WOOD's daily handbill parading in large type the announcement that the taxes for 1857—the last year of FERNANDO's *régime*—amounted to the sum of $5,293,012

While the taxes for 1858, the first year of Mayor TIEMANN's service, are set down as 5,566,953

Leaving an *apparent* balance in WOOD's favor of $268,881

But on looking over the tax levies for 1858 and 1859, we find the following items under the head of

Arrearages of 1857	$593,966
Arrearages of 1858	320,000

And crediting these amounts to the respective years in which the expenses were incurred, it will appear that

The Taxes of 1857 amounted to	$5,892,008
The Taxes of 1858 amounted to	5,886,923

Leaving a balance in favor of Mayor TIEMANN's Administration, while the amounts of work really done in 1858 are more than double the amounts performed under the last year of WOOD, when the Street Department was paralyzed for all practical purposes, Mr. CHAS. DEVELIN and his men carrying on no other business than that of accumulating charges against the City Treasury.

Again, the tax levy of 1857, under Wood, amounted to	$8,065,566
To which add arrearages of 1857, included in the tax levy of 1858	593,966
And we arrive at a total for 1857 of	$8,660,532
Now the tax levy for 1859 foots up	$9,860,926
From which deduct the interest on the several Central Park debts and awards, $457,000, and the amounts of judgments obtained in 1858 by the electioneering agents of FERNANDO WOOD for bogus and illegal claims arising in the year 1857	880,000
Giving a total of	$1,327,000
To be deducted from the tax levy really chargeable to the present Administration for 1859, reducing the net amount to	$8,523,926

Thus showing that the year 1859, under the present Mayor, despite the increase of the City and the trebled efficiency and activity of all City Departments, has cost over $130,000 less than the tax levy of 1857, of which WOOD pretends to make a boast!

When these arrearages and mementoes of WOOD's imbecility and public profligacy are deducted from the actual charges for carrying on City affairs for the past two years, it will be found that honest government has materially diminished the drafts on the public purse, while giving treble consideration for every dollar expended.

THE INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

It is really painful to see a gentleman of Mr. OPDYKE's private worth made the victim of such a conspiracy as is now on foot among the corrupt politicians of his own party, for his annihilation. The effort is, to make all honest and non-political Republicans—the men not "inside the ring"—throw away their votes on Mr. OPDYKE, thus withdrawing so much natural support from the cause of civic honesty, as represented by Mr. HAVEMEYER, while all the men who pull the ropes and oil the valves of the Republican machine are to go "solid for WOOD," as the man most likely to promote their nefarious schemes against the City Treasury. Are our citizens aware that West Washington Market ALONE IS A STAKE OF $700,000 in this contest, and that all the money now being spent by WOOD comes out of the REPUBLICAN PARTY TREASURY? Was it for this you subscribed, and are you satisfied with this perversion of trust-funds deposited for other purposes in the hands of your party leaders?

[Advertisement.]

To the Electors of the City of New-York.

The defeat of FERNANDO WOOD at the coming election for Mayor is the duty of every one who has an interest in the welfare of New-York, of every friend of good government, of every lover of law and order, of every tax payer. How shall this object be brought about? not by wasting strength, influence and votes on several opponents, but by casting them in solid column, in favor of one true, honest man. Which one, then of the opposing candidates starts with the strongest chance of success? which with the largest number of votes already pledged to his support?

Weigh the strength of a firm organization with that of a divided opposition—what are the facts?

At the last election for Governor (1858), the *united* Democratic vote was 41,154, against which MORGAN (Republican) received 21,622, and BURROWES (American) 6,993. Total, 70,000.

At the same election the Democratic vote for Sheriff was, KELLY 39,090; the Republican, with American indorsement, ALBERTSON 29,887. At the same election for District-Attorney, WATERBURY, Democrat, received 37,616, and ANDREWS, American, with Republican indorsement, 30,486.

The vote for Comptroller of the City, in December of the same year, presents the following results: the Tammany nominee, PURSER, received 19,383; the Mozart, RUSSELL, 11,993, and the candidate of the united Opposition, HAWS, 33,469, a total of 64,000.

The vote for Governor of the Alms-house, at same election, with candidates from all parties in the field, was for the Tammany candidate, TOWNSEND, 16,487; for the Mozart, LYNCH, 15,628; BRUNINGHAUSEN, Republican, 17,846; WAGNER, American, 12,295.

At the recent election for State officers the *united* vote, *with American indorsement*, was: For Secretary of State, 38,462, while for Democratic Comptroller, *without* the indorsement, only 34,534 votes were cast. The total vote, 57,000.

From the above facts the just conclusion is, that *either faction* of the Democratic Party is in a *large minority* compared with the Opposition vote. With a total vote of 70,000, the Democratic Party will poll a divided aggregate of 40,000. To overcome the vote of either section—assumed at 20,000—the Republican *starts* with a vote of 21,622, (the vote for Governor, 1858, at which time no side issues were presented,) enough of itself *probably* to elect their candidate, and *certainly* with the aid of that friendly indorsement never wanting when *City* interests are at stake.

In the above statement no reference is made to the municipal vote of 1857. The *enormous frauds* practiced at that election, and the peculiar position of parties, offering no grounds for deduction. At that election 84,106 votes were polled, of which, for Mayor, TIEMANN received 43,198, and WOOD 40,908. The vote for Governor of the Alms-House affords some basis for a reckoning of comparative strength; SMITH, Republican, received 23,982 votes; WAGNER' American, 16,532; DUDRO, Democrat, 42,349. Then, dividing the Democratic vote, the Republican vote is in *excess of either half* 2,812.

This statement clearly shows that the *one and only* way to defeat WOOD is to rally to the support of the *strongest* candidate. Let every man who has this cause at heart, swell the ranks of that powerful organization whose banner is City Reform, and whose standard-bearer is GEORGE OPDYKE.

[Advertisement.]

Who is Solomon L. Hull?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the Tammany Hall candidate for Counsel to the Corporation are apparently greatly exercised concerning the Republican, American and People's nominee for that office—

SOLOMON L. HULL, ESQ.

An advertisement in the *Times* of this morning—evidently put forth by Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, who is expecting a further lease of his profitable office under Mr. TILDEN, grossly assails Mr. HULL, and by every species of base ingenuity, endeavors to promulgate the idea that he is not generally and favorably known to the citizens of New-York. With a view to enlighten any who may be really ignorant of the antecedents and standing of Mr. HULL, rather than to notice the impertinent interrogatories of Mr. PURSER, one "who knows what whereof he speaks," respectfully submits the following facts in the history of Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL: Born in Wyoming County, New-York, and left an orphan at the age of 16, he for several years worked, on his own account, one of the most extensive farms in that County. Desiring to educate himself so far as in his power, he at the age of 18 repaired to the Seminary at Lima, Livingston County, and remained there some four years. Immediately succeeding this, he was for some time at the head of the Union School at Perry, Wyoming County, and afterward of a similar school at Mount Morris, Livingston County, and only abandoned the vocation of teacher to accept a tempting offer to study law in the office of CAMERON & WADSWORTH, of Buffalo. With that firm, then one of the most distinguished in Western New-York, Mr. HULL remained till admitted to the Bar. In 1853 he was chosen one of the Supervisors of Buffalo, after a hotly-contested election, the opposing candidate being a very prominent citizen. At this election the cry of "Who is SOLOMON L. HULL?" was most satisfactorily answered, as it will be on Tuesday next. In January, 1854, Mr. HULL came to the City of New-York, (the Times advertisement says he came but eighteen months since,) and took up his residence in the old Ninth Ward. Connecting himself with the well-known firm of ALLEN, HULL & STOCKER, he soon attained a very large practice, and became favorably known to the legal profession. The fact that in 1858, after the firm had been dissolved by the withdrawal of Messrs. ALLEN & STOCKER, and Mr. HULL began business on his own account, *he had during the single year over one hundred cases upon the Court Calendar, or more than any firm in New-York excepting two*, will prove the absurdity of the Tammany Hall accusation that he is not known to the Bar of New-York! Will Judge Roosevelt? Will Judge Peabody? Will Judge Slosson? Will Judge Davies? Will Judge Woodruff? Will David Dudley Field? Will Erastus C. Benedict? Will Brown, Hall & Vanderpool? Will any of these gentlemen say they do not know SOLOMON L. HULL?

Mr. HULL's practice has been mainly in the Common Pleas, Superior and Supreme Courts. Among his clients may be named E. V. Haughwout & Co., C. G. Gunther & Co., Aug. Witlock & Co., Haines Brothers, Silleck Nichols, Hemmenway & Beveridge, A. Rich & Bro., Herman & Bro., Hornthal & Whiteheat, and many other of our leading houses, for whom he has successfully conducted most important cases, and who will cheerfully bear testimony to his legal ability and fidelity, as the following letter from Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co. abundantly demonstrates:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1859.

TO AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Esq.:

SIR: In answer to your communication just received, concerning Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, we would say that he has been the constant legal adviser of our firm for a period of several years, and during that period we have intrusted to him a large amount of very important legal business—in fact, the whole of our legal business—to which he has attended, and which he has done to our entire satisfaction.

We have also been connected with Mr. HULL in other business transactions, and we have always found him prompt, decided, energetic, able and faithful.

As a business man and a lawyer he has our most unbounded confidence; and as a gentleman of high integrity and character, he has our warmest esteem and admiration.

Respectfully yours,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

Sufficient having been said respecting Mr. HULL's legal standing in this City, let us refer to some of his other relations. For four years past, he has been an active director in the Irving Savings Bank, one of our best institutions for befriending the working man. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New-York City Library Association, of which such men as Henry J. Raymond, Augustus F. Dow, Fletcher Harper, Jr., A. C. Hoe and Silas C. Herring are officers. He is, in fact, identified with many of our leading institutions, and may be justly ranked as one of our best citizens, and a man in every way qualified to do honor to the position to which his friends propose to elevate him. As between Mr. TILDEN and Mr. BRONSON, the respective nominees of the Democratic factions, he is probably less notorious as a wire-pulling politician, or office-seeker, but not a whit their inferior as a lawyer or gentleman. He is indeed a candidate from the people, and of the people, and, as such, will receive the hearty support of the people, and, elected Counsel to the Corporation, the people will find in him a faithful and incorruptible servant, one competent and prompt to correct the abuses of a Busteed, and prevent the proposed corruptions of Tammany or Mozart Hall. A LAWYER.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Albertine Oil—Deodorized.
THE BEST COAL OIL IN USE,
For sale at the lowest price,
By the sole agents,
A. SMITHERS & CO.,
No. 68 Beaver-st., New-York.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Search, Search, New-York around!
NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them. 216 BROADWAY.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

For Gentlemen.
Extra Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker Knit and Merino Half Hose.
Traveling Shaw's and Blankets.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Undergarments for the Million—Men, Women and Children—at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray-st.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1,514:
I. LEADING ARTICLES: Organizing the House; The Mayoralty; John Brown's Insanity; Where is the Blame? Channing on Divorce; Weights and Measures; Italian Affairs; A New Medical Discovery; The Brown Plot; Mexican Affairs; Brownsville.
II. WRECK OF THE STEAMER INDIAN: Full particulars.
III. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: Arrival of the Baltic.
IV. EUROPE: News by the Vigo and the Africa.
V. JOHN BROWN'S INVASION: *Tribune* Charlestown Correspondence; Cook's Confession; Fright in Kentucky.
VI. RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION: London Correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*.
VII. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: The Speakership; The Charleston Nomination; Douglas and the Democratic Caucus; ohio Senatorship; The San Juan Affair; Nicaragua Route; President's Message; Later from Mexico; The Brownsville Troubles; Important from Sonora; Hartford Election; Southern Pacific Railroad.
VIII. A JEU D'ESPRIT: By Walter Savage Landor.
IX. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE: From Boston, Washington and Oregon.
X. POETRY: A Welcome to Charles Sumner.
XI. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB: Cranberries; California Vegetation; Autumn Flowers; Delaware Grapes; Food, and How to Cook it.
XII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Review of Chapin's Sermons preached in the Broadway Church; Notices of New Books, Magazines, &c.
XIII. LITERARY: Sales of Books; Thackeray's Prospectus of Cornhill Magazine.
XIV. PERSONAL.
XV. POLITICAL.
XVI. JONATHAN TO LOWE; Poetry.
XVII. THE REPUBLICAN FAITH.
XVIII. ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.
XIX. GALE IN BUFFALO.
XX. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.
XXI. WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS.
XXII. MARINE AFFAIRS: Cruelty and Murder on board U. S. Sloop-of-War *Brooklyn*.
XXIII. TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.
XXIV. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXV. CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

TERMS—One copy for one year, $3. Two Copies, one year, $5. Five Copies one year, $11 25. Ten Copies, to one address, $20.

THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE
Is published every Morning and Evening, at $8 per annum.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Is published every Saturday.

TERMS—$2 per annum. Three Copies for $5. Ten for $12. Twenty Copies, *to one address*, $20, and an extra Copy to the person who forms the Club.
Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH,
HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE FAIR OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT,
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, OHIO, INDIANA,
ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA, MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE, METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, KENTUCKY INSTITUTE, LOUISVILLE, MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO, AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

AKENHEAD—BEAUMONT.—At Jonesville, Mich., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. C. R. Huson, WALTER AKENHEAD, Esq., of Lyons, N. Y., and Miss GERTRUDE BEAUMONT, of the first named place.

LUCAS.—VAN COURT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Isaac M. See, PHILIP LUCAS, Jr., of Mount Vernon, to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of D. W. Van Court, of San Francisco.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

HEGEMAN—MARTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, JAMES HEGEMAN to Mrs. MARY ANN MARTINE, both of the City of New-York.

DIED.

COHEN.—In this City, after a lingering illness, EUGENIA, daughter of the late Jacob T. Cohen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 105 Sullivan-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAMSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, after a lingering illness, Miss ROSANNA RAMSEY, a native of Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland, aged 27 years.

Her funeral services will commence at 1 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) at her late residence, No. 451 8th-av. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Cavan papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, of hasty consumption, WM. P. SMITH, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Centre-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ California and Cincinnati papers please copy.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, JOSEPHINE V., wife of Chas. R. Reed, and eldest daughter of Jacob Berlin, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Henry C. Berlin, No. 193 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, Mrs. MARTHA HUNTER, widow of the late John Hunter, aged 85 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, from her late residence, No. 104 Cumberland st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warefare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

☞ Boston, New-Orleans, and San Francisco papers please copy.

RANDOLPH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, MARTHA JANE, wife of Benj. F. Randolph, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 4th-av., fifth house from Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, on Monday, Nov. 28, WASHINGTON IRVING, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train will leave Chambers-st. at 11, and trains return to the City at about 4 and

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
3,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
600 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & Co.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER
CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES,
BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
At
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market for the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MEXINO PARAMATTAS.
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

SPECIAL SALE OF
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
HEAD-DRESSES,
RIBBONS, RUCHES, &c.
SALESROOMS Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
on a credit for CASH! just before the GOODS leave the Room!
Prices made to suit the styles and qualities.
By
ORDER of
R. H. MACY.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
REPS, &c.
Also, a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES,
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS.!
4,300 PARIS LACE SLEEVES,
1,200 dozen PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 63 cents.
The above goods are all of our own importation. Choice Designs in sets, and in
BEST
QUALITY
KID
GLOVES,
Can be purchased at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st. R. M. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
200 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
300 FRENCH SETS, at $2.
300 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $4.
300 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS FOR LADIES.
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th st.
CAMBRIC COLLARS, 25c., 75c., $1 25 $1 75, and $2 25
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st
SHETLAND WOOL VEILS, 25 cents, in all colors.
KID GLOVES, (the best) 63 cents a pair, at
R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE 279
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT
GREAT BARGAINS,
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG 283
Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selections made from the largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of the or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next additional Novelties in every department, and invite special attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
LACE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES CHEAP,
at store corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.....No 473 BROADWAY
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant, They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite low.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
RIBBONS, at Reasonable prices, at
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND
ENTIRE STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agent for Samuel's almaconum rollas.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

BLACK CRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND VAILS, new shapes. Also, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every conceivable style and design, both our own make and imported. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 621 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 851 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c. &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY SELLS
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
At Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker st.,
West side of Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 4-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY SELLS
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, LINENS, &c.
Also, Shirtings and Sheeting Muslins, at cost.
Tarleton Muslins, 5, 19, and 25 cents a yard. (Fine.)
R. H. MACY, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another invoice of ten more cases New Styles, ex steamer Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Sells HOSIERY and GLOVES in every style.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimers, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SILDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Low-st prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Depôt. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 123D ANniversary FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 16th inst.:
Alexander McKenzie, No. 81 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan Hay, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert B. Campbell, No. 6 Hanover-st,
James Fraser, No. 38 Ferry-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Life-Boats and Aerial Navigation.*
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST SABBATH School will hold a meeting THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, in the Chapel 34-av., near 30th-st. Exhibition of heathen idol, and singing and addresses by the children. Admission free.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 156 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUrope, desire to sell their household furniture, brought with them to this country two years ago. Apply till the 5th of December, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 12 to 6 P. M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE. — FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDERY.
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Type, Rules, Ornaments, Presses, and everything requisite for a
COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE,
for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
A specimen book will be sent, upon application, to those wishing to order; also, estimates in detail furnished for Newspaper and Job Offices.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND 20,000 Hyacinths and assorted Bulbs at auction, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at No. 73 William-st., at 10½ o'clock each day. A fine collection, and worthy the attention of gardeners, nursery men, and those having gardens to decorate. Catalogues ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and sew; they have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meal and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references from her two last places. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 140 East 29 h-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMESTIC habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objections to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 236 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF respectability and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful and be treated as a companion; is capable of doing almost anything, or would instruct children. Unexceptionable reference given. Apply at No. 43 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do light chamberwork in a small private family. No objection to either one, and willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman from Scotland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly well; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her. It is moreble sed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLEaged woman, a situation to do the kitchen-work of a private family; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family. Good references given. Call for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook. She understands her business perfectly in making soups, jellies, pastry, &c; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 71 basement, West 15th-st., near 6th av. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 24th st., corner 6th-av., in basement.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 130½ West 19th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands the business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in this country. Call at No. 172 East 12th st. between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; works by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 361 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, MARY A. McCARTY, 90 Cannon-st. second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, pastry, deserts, and game, has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 1st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WANTS a situation to do general housework, or chamber work in a small private family; best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 1st-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of an infant; is fond of children. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable American lady, in a widower's family, private boarding-house or hotel, or would travel South; best City reference. Apply at, or address, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS cook; has lived with some of the best families in the City; and her husband as waiter; wages no object, but a comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at their last employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor, between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and understands both American and German cooking. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ACTIVE HABITS, A situation as housekeeper, companion, or governess to young children, or in any other capacity where integrity and confidence are required; would go South or West. Address J. P., Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-rate cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; the best of references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid; the perfectly understands her work; has best of city recommendations. Can be seen at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 570 2d av., corner of 35th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. City reference given. Call at No. 150½ West 28th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate cook in a respectable private family. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as waiter and chambermaid, or chambermaid and washer and ironer. Call on Tuesday at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 163 3d-av., in the shoestore, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing or to go out by the day. Call at No. 111 7th-av., third floor, back room, corner of 18th-st.

A WIDOW, 26 YEARS OLD, AND UNINcumbered, reduced from affluence to poverty, would take the supervision of a gentleman's house, or engage as copyist; would like to go South. For interview and reference, address Mrs. IDA WALTERS, Station A., Spring-st., New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to secure one or two more customers for the Winter; goes out by the day; references can be given if required. Call or address V. E., Dressmaker, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 178 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PLACE in the City to obtain good German, English, Scotch, French and Irish servants, of which a number are awaiting situations; wages and terms moderate; the motto, honesty, civility and dispatch. Employment substitute, No. 423 Broadway. MORRIS CONVERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A FRENCH AND A GERMAN WAITER—A first-rate superior cook, an English waitress—together with some very competent laundresses, cooks, &c. most desirable servants—are disengaged at BOOKHAM'S, No. 92 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork in a private boarding-house; has no objection to do housework for two or three in family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 East 10th st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also, pickling and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook by one who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 24 East 14th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 1st av. and Avenue A, in a private family.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, (AN American,) a situation as family seamstress; can operate on Wilders' and Wilson's sewing machines; would assist in chamberwork or the care of young children. Call at, or address for two days, in the fancy store, No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND EFFICIENT Protestant German girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their work, and have the best of City reference. Call or send to No. 678 Houston-st., between Laurens and Thomson sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as nurse and family seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle. Also, a cook who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Call or address at No. 116 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good references from her last place. No. 130 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a steady, reliable servant, or to do general housework; is a thorough, capable girl, very obliging, economical and neat, and can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to instruct children, or to do plain sewing and waiting; is fully competent; best of reference. Call at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, in a private family; has no objection to either City or country. Best of reference from her last place. Good wages required. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of dessert, pastry, jellies, &c.; no objection to take part in the washing; good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 124 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing to do light housework of a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 246 36th-st., below 9th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 3d-av., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 141 3d av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing, with good City reference. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at No. 60 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl from the country; is used to all kinds of work, and is not afraid of work. Can be seen for one week at No. 167 East 34th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a German Protestant; age 35; she speaks French and English, and can give good reference. Address 93 and 94 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO GO out by the week or day, to make ladies' and children's dresses. can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family; an American family preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 165 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent; can give the best of references. Call at 169 West 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or messenger in a bank or store by a respectable Protestant man, who can give $400 security on his own account, and can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for strict honesty and sobriety, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Kerr, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as coachman; can give the best of City and country reference from his last employer, with whom he lived for the last four years; he is a Protestant, and has no objection to going to the country. A letter directed to H. E., No. 43 Spring-st., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or assistant in some wholesale house in this City or elsewhere; has been ten years in a confidential capacity with a house in this City, who have lately retired from business. Views as to salary moderate. Address POLHEMUS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages for so much an object. A permanent situation. Can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call or address P. F., No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference as to character and sobriety. A note addressed to B. J. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITUation in a restaurant, saloon, hotel or boarding-house; he understands marketing, carving, waiting, bar-tending, and is capable of taking charge of the above situations if required. Address L. A., Box No. 993 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver. Can give the best of reference as to character and industry. A note addressed to J. H. C., Box No. 146, *Times* office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES a situation in a store as clerk; he has been a clerk in a variety store in Germany for several years past; writes and speaks the English as well as the German and can give a good recommendation. Address G. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can bring the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply at Wilson's stables, Nos. 85 and 87 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man in either City or country. Has had long experience in his profession, and will produce references from some most respectable families. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or a respectable restaurant, by a steady, active man of long experience; understands his business to every respect.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—4:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been proven need by the reviewers the best popular commendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse or excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, 3 doors above Bond-st., New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE who are suffering from Nervous Debility—the result of early errors. Full information given by Dr. LINQUIST, the European physician, at his Physiopathic Dispensary, No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. A cure guaranteed in all cases. Consultation gratis, to 9 o'clock P. M. Sunday, from 9 to 11 A. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel* &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, &c., &c. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 135 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE who have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons tainted the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Syracuse Medical College. New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morroco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of tooth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously restored without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 826 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1860.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN PAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. GRAYSON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, JOHN J. BOYD,
SEN. J. ADAMS, UNDERWRITER SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT, ROCK OF AGES, CAMBRIA
PHŒNIX, VICTORY, CONSTELLATION,
Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC COWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight Seents per foot on measurement goods. Other art cles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$48
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
JOAN OKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HAINKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 28TH INST., (passing from No. 21 Great Jones-st. to Broadway, and down Broadway to Canal-st., a GOLD SHIRT STUD, with a single diamond setting. Ten dollars will be paid for its return to No. 20 Great Jones-st.

LOST—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, A PAIR OF DIAMOND-CLUSTER EAR-RINGS. A liberal reward will be given the finder by returning them to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—FRIDAY, NOV. 25, IN BROADWAY, A plain gold BRACELET. If brought to No. 20 West 29th-st. a suitable reward will be paid.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State" hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the state of New York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1876; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 4th of December next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York state Bank in the City of Albany, current on the 1st day will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all the stockholders at the New-York state Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptro ler.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented a the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3497
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
S. F. Satterthwaite	3	5133
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Yely Jurgeken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	28
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	402
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	565	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY, 26TH inst., at or near the Hudson river Railroad Depôt, at Yonkers, the following-described NOTES, viz.:

Charles Henderson & Son, dated Philadelphia, March 28, 1859, at eight months	$622 31
A. Craig, dated Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1859, eight months, own order	339 50
F. Buhl & Co., dated Detroit, March 28, 1859, nine months	955 63
M. E. Reeves & Co., dated Cincinnati, April 14, 1859, eight months	249 76
C. B. Camp & Co., dated Cincinnati, March 23, 18.9, nine months	971 50
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 4, 1859, eight months	1069 60
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 25, 1859, eight months	1069 60

All the above indorsed by A. Baldwin & Son.
All persons are hereby forbid negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Bank of North America, or with A. BALDWIN & SON, Yonkers.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865 to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees,
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859. The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

THE REMAINING UNPAID FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds issued by the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, due 1st of December, with interest warrants annexed, will be paid by the Ocean Bank on and after that date.
Nov. 29, 1859. P. HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad Company's past due Coupons purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.
THE GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION have great pleasure in announcing the great LECTURE on the LIFE and CHARACTER of
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.
BY BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
At the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Chase's building-house, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL LECTURE before the BURGHARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England*. Tickets, 25 cents; may be procured of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; M. Roberts, 181 8th-av.; A. Terhune, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st., or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH
Will deliver a series of discourses upon
THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every succeeding Wednesday evening.
FIRST DIVISION.
1—"The Preservation of Life."
2—"The Origin and Perpetuation of the Species."
3—"Providing for their Welfare."
SECOND DIVISION.
4—"The Divinity."
5—"Immortality."
6—"The Freedom of the Will."
Tickets 15 cents.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—A course of instruction on the above subjects, by eminent practical Agriculturists and Horticulturists, in connection with Professors in Yale College, will commence Feb. 1, 1860, and continue one month. Among others, Marshall P. Wilder, C. M. Clay, H. F. French, J. Stanton Gould, Levi Bartlett, P. Barry, C. W. Grant, and

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Breach Between England and France Widening.

THE REGENCY OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

General and Commercial News.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived here at 8½ o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

She brought fifty passengers and a fair cargo. This is her first trip. She did not touch at Queenstown. Among her passengers are Hon. JOHN ROSS and family.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th inst.; and the steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the same evening.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

No announcement had yet been made regarding the approaching Congress.

The London *Times* says, in a leader, "We still require to know in plain, frank, and undiplomatic language, what it is which the Emperor of the French requires us to enact in our character as a member of the great council of Europe? An English Minister must have something more definite, and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than the statements in Count WALEWSKI's circular, before he would be justified in committing this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A splendid new screw three-decker, of 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on the 12th in presence of the Queen and Royal families. She is called the *Victoria*, and was christened by the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. SMETHURST was to be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* and charged with bigamy had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the Police Court resulted in the Doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Earl DE GREY is dead. He was 78 years old. In the administrations of Sir ROBERT PEEL he held high offices.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England more bitter than has existed in France since 1815 now prevails, and it charges the French Government with encouraging this feeling.

The English Government have promulgatsd its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrolment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on the 1st of January. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK had read before the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting narrative of his voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had taken place on board the ship-of-the-line *Princess Royal*, at Portsmouth. Over one hundred men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

The demand for money continued active, at former rates. The applications at the Bank of England exceeded the average. The Stock market had been dull and heavy, with a slight decline in Consols.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, under the date of Tuesday evening says: "Funds opened heavy under the influence of unfavorable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France; after a decline of ⅜ to ¼, however, the market rallied, and closed at the best quotations of the day, about 1-16 higher than yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange a gloom was observable in the morning, but a decided advance took place in the afternoon; still an active demand for money at 2½, this being the Bank minimum, prevailed in most quarters, while many houses ask 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The £98,000 by the *Europa* and *Hammonia*, was purchased for transmission abroad. Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were steady, and in one or two instances, including Hamburgh, rates were a trifle higher.

The *Times* City Article says: "The English Funds opened this morning with a very heavy appearance from the prospects of foreign politics, but soon a rally was caused by investments on the part of the public. There was a full demand for money to-day, and but few transactions occurred at a lower rate than two per cent."

The railway market was heavy in the morning owing to the recent speculative sales, but subsequently rallied and closed about the same as yesterday.

An effort is made by several journals this morning to rally public opinion.

The *Daily News* says that it is undoubtedly the duty of the Press to criticise the acts of foreign Governments, but not to assume the existence of secret motives at variance with their words and deeds, and then circulate suspicions founded upon mere assumptions.

The *Morning Star* says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The *Post* denounces the article in yesterday's *Times* as a wicked and wanton alarm, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds: "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion."

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says that the extraordinary credit of thirty millions of francs is to be devoted to the Chinese Expedition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral DE GENOUILLY on the fight of the 7th September with the Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says: "We have put the enemy to flight and destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten men killed and forty wounded."

The newspapers of Marseilles state that instructions were received at Alexandria, on the 27th of October, to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continued.

M. DE LESSEPS had gone to Constantinople.

The Paris journal, *La Presse*, had given a crushing reply to the Anti-English pamphlet of JOURDAIN, editor of the *Siècle*.

The house of VIGUERI, of Toulouse, had failed. Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of francs.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris Corn market, and Wheat and Flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The rentes closed on the 15th at 70f., being an advance of an eighth.

ITALY.

Prince CARIGNAN had declined the Regency tendered him by the Central Italian States. The Piedmontese *Gazette* thus announces the proceedings in the matter:

"Prince DE CARIGNAN gave audience on the 14th to Chevalier MINGHOTTI and Chevalier PERUZZI, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the Regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany."

The Prince in his reply said, "I am deeply moved by your offer, and tender my thanks to the Assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that, in making this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than your devotedness towards the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty reasons of political propriety and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charge offered me. This forbearance on my part, and the sacrifice I am thus, making will prove more useful to the interests of our common country than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service in designating the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI as the person who ought to be intrusted with the regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent, and tell them their perseverance and their general conduct deserves the sympathies of Europe. Tell them to reckon always on the King, who will support their wishes, and who will never abandon those who intrust their destinies to his loyalty."

Prince CARIGNAN then summoned Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI to undertake the regency, who intimated his readiness to accept the honor and responsibility of that office.

At the latest accounts BUONCOMPAGNI was about to leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon the functions of his office.

Rumors had been current of a ministerial crisis at Turin on the Regency question, but they were denied.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* reports that Austria at the eleventh hour positively refused to sign the instrument of peace, if CARIGNAN accepted the Regency of Central Italy.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that there are 6,000 Venetians enrolled in the army of Central Italy.

An address emanating from a portion of the priesthood of Lombardy, had been presented to VICTOR EMANUEL, urging him to redress by law the attempts of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Church.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of moment relative to Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government have chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the defunct Sardinian Trans-Atlantic Company.

The Spaniards charge the English with supplying the Moors with weapons and instructing them in their use.

Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain.

A telegraph cable between Ceuta and Algesiras was about to be laid.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. The number of the members of the Council of the Empire will be temporarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 12th the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to a Committee.

Thurmgen, Aldenburg and the Hanseatic towns voted for the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831, The representatives of some of the other Governments voted in favor of the Constitution of 1852, and others abstained from voting at all.

The Committee has unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganization of the Federal Military Constitution, and has sent its report to a Special Military Committee.

The London *Post* shows this Hesse-Cassel question to be one of great interest, and says the action of Prussia in favor of restoring the Constitution is the most emphatic recognition yet given by her of her determination to support popular government and national right in Germany.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslau interview. It appears certain that neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of the Italian Confederation.

The London *Daily News* says that the pressure in commercial circles at St. Petersburgh is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons having to pay duties at the Custom-house to lodge railway shares as security, in lieu of cash. Meanwhile stock and share property is described as almost unsalable. The rate of discount has risen to 8⅓ per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania, which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely-ramified paper system amongst manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

GREECE.

The protecting Powers had claimed from the Greek Government the payment of 900,000 francs yearly for interest due.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the two days were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was little inquiry, and prices were weak.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable. The market was firm, and holders demanded an advance for goods and Yarn.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report WHEAT quiet, but sales unimportant; holders demanded an advance. FLOUR firm, with a business at full though unchanged rates. CORN quiet, but firm. Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH quote WHEAT advanced 1d.@2d., but give no quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. PORK inactive, but prices steady. LARD quiet and prices steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

COFFEE quiet, but firm. SUGAR steady. RICE firm. PIG IRON dull at 52s.@52s. 3d. REGIN steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. POT ASHES quiet at 27s. 6d.; PEARL ASHES also quiet at 27s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS had an advancing tendency. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96¼.

Illinois Central shares had declined three dollars per share, and were quoted 40@42 discount. United State Fives 94½; Illinois Central 7s, 76: Erie, Third Mortgage Bonds, 58.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY MR. MULLALY ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—Mr. MULLALY, the proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record*, lectured last night, in the Cooper Institute, before a fair audience, on "Catholic Education." He treated the subject from a purely religious point of view, and argued that to the parents belonged the important office of tracing on the tender mind of childhood the characters of knowledge and virtue; that the objectionable feature in our present school system is that, by theory and practice, the youth trained up in our schools are insensibly brought to the conclusion that religion is of small importance as compared with mere knowledge; and that a law could be devised by which Christianity might be preserved, leaving to each denomination the inalienable right to be as sectarian as it might think proper. Among his auditors were many Catholic clergymen, including Very Rev. Dr. STARES, the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Mr. MCCARRON, the Archdeacon, and Rev. Mr. CURRAN.

EMIGRANT FRAUDS.—A movement, having for its object the protection of emigrants against the imposition of runners, bogus ticket-sellers and tavern-keepers, has been inaugurated by the representatives of the various benevolent Societies of this City, and a preliminary meeting was held last evening at the German Savings Bank, in the Cooper Institute. Delegates were present from the German Society, St. George's, St. David's, Portuguese and French Benevolent Societies, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a Board, to take immediate action upon any case of fraud or extortion suffered by emigrants, to obtain relief for the sufferer, and insure the detection and punishment of the offender. A Committee was appointed to confer with each of the respective Societies, after which they adjourned to a future day, when the organization will be completed.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A number of European residents assembled last evening at the Steuben House, to celebrate the Polish Revolution of 1830, Mr. JULIAN ALLEN presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. ALLEN, KOCHANOWSKI, RASHEAWSKI, HRABOUSKIS, CARRODI and LESINE. Letters were read from several public men of the City, expressing their sympathy for Poland, and regretting their inability to be present at the meeting. Enthusiasm marked the proceedings, though the number in attendance was not large.

THE INJURED FIREMEN.—JAMES E. MORGAN, the insurance patrolmen, and a member of Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8, who was injured at the Trinity-place fire on Monday, was in an improved condition last evening. His right arm was fractured, and his left hand and face were considerably bruised. Two of the fingers of the left hand were amputated yesterday afternoon. JAMES WHALLEN, the member of Hose Co. No. 50, was carried to the New-York Hospital, and it is feared that he will not recover from the effect of his injuries.

DEATH OF PROF. TURNER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces the death of Mr. W. W. TURNER, Librarian of the Patent Office, and formerly instructor in the Oriental languages in the Union Theological Seminary of this City. He died yesterday morning, and is to be buried on Friday. Professor TURNER was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and his loss will be widely and deeply lamented. He was a true scholar, an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ANDREW HALLECK, a driver of one of the East Broadway line of stages, was thrown from his seat about 3 P. M. yesterday, and badly injured. One of the hind wheels of his stage came off as he was crossing the track on Park-row, not far from the TIMES Building, and he was precipitated to the ground, his head striking the pavement. He was taken to a drug-store where his wounds were dressed. They are severe, but not of a dangerous character.

BALL OF THE IRISH NEWS GUARD.—The annual ball of the Irish News Guard was held last night in the City Assembly Rooms. It was well attended and well managed. The Messrs. LALOR and their friends spared no labor, and were chary of no effort, to make it satisfactory to all. They succeeded. Everybody was delighted. At the supper-table speeches were made by T. F. MEAGHER, JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. LALOR (of the *Irish News*,) and others. Mr. JAS. T. BRADY was to have been present, but was detained by sickness.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—ELECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS.—The line officers of the new Twenty-second Regiment, (late Twelfth Regiment,) met on Monday evening at the Division Armory. Gen. CHAS. YATES, of the Second Brigade, presided. The following officers were unanimously elected: For Colonel, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD; for Lieutenant-Colonel, HENRY A. WEEKS; for Major, ALEXANDER P. KINNAN.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 2½ o'clock a fire occurred in a frame stable, No. 207 East Twelfth-street, owned by H. F. CLARK, and occupied by EDWARD MURTHA. The stable was destroyed, and three horses owned by Mr. MURTHA were suffocated. A frame dwelling adjoining the stable, also owned by Mr. CLARK, was damaged. The total loss amounts to about $500, on which there is no insurance.

ACCIDENTS.—WM. BURROUGHS, while engaged in blasting rocks yesterday afternoon in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, had his skull fractured by the premature explosion of a blast.... PETER JOHNSON sustained a compound fracture of the skull by the falling of a bar of iron upon him, while engaged in unloading a ship at Pier No. 34 East River. Both of these cases were taken to the New-York Hospital.

FALL FROM A VESSEL'S MAST.—On Monday afternoon, WILLIAM MORRIS, a seaman, while working in the maintop of the ship *Louisa Hatch*, now at the foot of Pike-street, on the balance dock, fell into the hold of the vessel, and received injuries which caused his death almost immediately. He was conveyed to the residence of his family, No. 70 Oliver-street, where Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

Police Reports.

A SHEPHERD DISGRACING HIS FLOCK.

Rev. Robert Burns, a Catholic Priest at Yorkville, was found drunk in the street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by a Twenty-third Precinct Officer. The reverend gentleman was taken to the Station-house, where he announced his priestly office to the Sergeant in command, and inquired with an oath what he intended to do with him. The policeman rebuked the prisoner for his profanity, but that only had the effect of increasing it, and of making him more impudent. As a consequence, he was locked up. After an hour or two, however, the delinquent priest was permitted to depart, at the earnest request of Father Quarters, of Yorkville, who guaranteed that he should appear to answer for his offence at the Police Court.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Demarest, of the Ninth Ward, on Monday evening arrested Sturgis, a butcher boy, for disorderly conduct, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. While Sturgis was being taken to the Station-house he drew a knife and made a sudden thrust at the officer, cutting through his outside garments and grazing his skin. He did not succeed in escaping, however, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him on a charge of felonious assault.

THEFT BY A CHAMBERMAID.

Mary Ann Higgins, a domestic, employed at the Everett House, was apprehended, yesterday, on a complaint of one of the guests, charging her with stealing $100 worth of clothing. Some $20 worth of the stolen property was found in her possession, besides several pawn tickets, which probably represent the remainder. She is held for examination.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

A man by the name of Toohey, living at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets, became engaged in a quarrel with his son, regarding their respective merits as gatherers of soap fat. Toohey was badly cut in the head with the edge of a stove-plate, and as it could not be determined who was his assailant, both he and his wife and son were locked up to await an examination.

TAKEN TO NEW-JERSEY.

Owen Gillen and John Helser, the former an old offender, were taken to Camden on Monday by officer James Irving, in response to a requisition of Gov. Newell. They are charged with the theft of a horse and wagon.

CITY POLITICS.

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

Exactly one-half of the members originally elected to the American Mayoralty Convention refused to coincide with the other half in withdrawing the nomination of Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN for Mayor. They met last night to hear the reports of committees which had been appointed by them to notify Messrs. OGDEN, BRONSON and PINCKNEY of their refusal to cooperate with the indorsement of the Republican ticket, effected by a *coup d'état* of the other half of the Convention on Monday night. The Committees reported that the candidates named were willing to accept the nominations of this Convention. Resolutions sustaining the nomination of Mr. OGDEN for Mayor, and denouncing the attempted withdrawal of his name by the other half of the Convention, were unanimously adopted, and sent to the Whig General Committee.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—SENATOR CRITTENDEN SPEAKS, BUT WILL NOT ALLOW HIS SPEECH TO BE REPORTED.

Last night the Whig General Committee, pursuant to adjournment, met at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was in the Chair—W. H. DRAPER, Esq., officiating as Secretary. Mr. KETCHUM read a letter from Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, declining the nomination for Corporation Counsel. Dr. HALL moved to fill the nomination at once, and proposed SOLOMON L. HULL, the Republican candidate. Mr. COZENHOVEN nominated SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Democratic nominee. Mr. LEVY nominated GREENE C. BRONSON, the Mozart nominee.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS moved that the subject be laid on the table. The motion was carried, and Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was then introduced to the meeting, and received with hearty cheers, all rising. The Chairman welcomed him in an appropriate speech, and Mr. CRITTENDEN then addressed the Convention at some length.

The reporters present were instructed by the Chairman that the Senator did not wish his speech to be reported, and as they held their seats at the pleasure of the Committee, it was incumbent upon them to comply with this request.

At the conclusion of his address, a Committee from the "bolters" of the American Convention on Monday evening were introduced, and their spokesman announced that they had just met at the Westchester House and reindorsed Mr. OGDEN for the Mayoralty. On the motion of Dr. DODGE, after considerable discussion, GREENE C. BRONSON was nominated for Corporation Counsel; and on Mr. COZENHOVEN'S motion, Ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS was nominated Governor of the Almshouse.

On another motion of Mr. COZENHOVEN, the names of the members of the Committee who on Monday night attended the American Convention and repudiated Mr. OGDEN were stricken from the roll. This was not done till an angry discussion had taken place. The names of the expelled members are G. W. WARNER, of the Seventh Ward; JOHN FORSHAY, of the Eighth; C. G. FROST, of the Nineteenth; E. DRAKE, of the Twenty-second; and G. P. BROWN, of the Sixteenth.

The meeting adjourned till Friday night.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Onderdonk's Hall, in Grand-street, was filled last evening by enthusiastic Republicans, who met to ratify the nomination of Mr. GEO. W. OPDYKE for Mayor, and also to indorse all the Republican candidates for office in the Thirteenth Ward. Addresses were made by Mr. OPDYKE himself; Mr. SOLOMON HULL, the nominee for Corporation Counsel; JOSEPH HOXIE, CHARLES SPENCER, JAMES FAIRMAN, and others. The meeting continued until a late hour, and separated with the intention of reassembling at the same place next Thursday night, to march in procession to the Cooper Institute, where a grand ratification meeting will be held.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward held a mass meeting at the Bleecker Building, last evening, at which the nominations of the party were ratified, and speeches were made by Messrs. RICHARD P. CLARK, H. B. ALLEN, STEWART L. WOODFORD, I. G. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH HOXIE, A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, and CHARLES S. SPENCER. The meeting was a large one.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY.

FIFTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Mozart Hall Democracy met last evening, to the number of 1,200, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and listened to addresses from FERNANDO WOOD, Messrs. HENNESSEY, JAMES KELLY, PLUMB and FENNO. The assemblage, which was quite enthusiastic, dispersed at an early hour.

TENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Mozart Hall Democracy held a ratification meeting last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel. The speakers were FERNANDO WOOD, Dr. CHADSEY, Dr. BRADFORD, Col. JOHN MCMAHON, and Ex-Alderman FRANCIS. There were about twelve hundred present. There was a band of music, and much enthusiasm.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

The Executive Committee of the People's Party assembled at their rooms, last evening, to receive the acceptances of the various candidates. FREDERICK VAN WAGNER having declined the nomination tendered to him as Governor of the Almshouse, the Committee, after some deliberation, unanimously indorsed the nomination made by the Republicans of WM. T. PINKNEY.

A COMMERCIAL INDORSEMENT OF MR. HAVEMEYER.

A call is published elsewhere in the TIMES inviting a meeting of the merchants and business men of the city, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., to indorse the nomination of Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. The call is signed by an unusually weighty bulk of the men who have "great stakes" in the prosperity and economy of the Municipal Government.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republican Convention met at the Rain-bow Hotel, Beekman-street, last evening, and nominated the following ticket for school officers and constables:

School Commissioner—JARED A. TIMPSON.

School Inspectors—DAVID W. ORPHEUS and BERNARD MEYER.

School Trustees—JOSEPH MANNING, J. A. HERMANCE, JOHN WHITE, WM. BUCKLEY and —— NORTHRIDGE.

Constables—JOSEPH R. REID and JAS. SULLIVAN.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

MOZART AND TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Mozart Hall Democracy for the Fifth Councilmanic District, last evening, nominated the following candidates:

Wards.		Wards.	
X.	Theo. Udell.	XI.	Edward Costello.
XIII.	Edw. L. Murphy.	XVII.	Michael Dargon.
XI.	James Riley.	XVII.	Andrew Mulligan.

The Tammany Hall nominations were:

Wards.		Wards.	
X.	John Van Tyne.	XI.	John Holkirk.
XIII.	—— Cornel.	XVII.	Fred. Rollwagen.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The American Party last night unanimously indorsed Mr. CHARLES PECK, the Old-line Whig nominee, for Alderman.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice, to-day, of the People's School Convention, held in the Seventh Ward, it is stated that EDWARD M. SKIDMORE and JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE were nominated to fill vacancies. I would beg leave, respectfully, to correct the error, by saying, that I received a nomination for a full term, and that JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE (with whom I have no acquaintance and am no relation,) was nominated to fill a vacancy.

Yours, truly, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE.

Not the Individual.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter, in noticing the arrest of gamblers which was made at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, on Saturday night, states that one DAN SHEEHAN remaining Nov. 19, to have been 7,671; the number admitted, 1,547; total, 9,218. The number remaining, Nov. 26, 7,724. Increase, 53. As there was not any business of special importance to be done, there were but few members present, and the Board adjourned, after having referred a special requisition for extra meat for Bellevue Hospital, to the appropriate committee, with power. A communication was received, reporting the escape of JOHN HODGES, Jr., from the Workhouse. He was at work, with others, on the Island, when he jumped into the river, swam to the Long Island shore, and escaped before a boat could be procured to follow him. The President and Secretary were authorized to draw a warrant upon the Comptroller for $25,000.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.

The work of extending Beekman-street across the Park is in full progress. The huge stones on which the iron fence was erected, lying across the line of the street have been removed, and the trees that were in the way have been cut down. The paving will be commenced immediately.

STREET CLEANING.

The City Inspector has been detained at home by sickness for several days past, and meantime the streets of the City, which have not been cleaned since a week ago last Saturday, have been growing more and more filthy. The Mayor and Comptroller have had several conferences with regard to the condition of the streets, and the measures to be taken to improve it, and have finally directed that men shall be set to work immediately, under the supervision of the City Inspector, to sweep away the accumulated dirt.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA SUICIDE.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Manuscript* gives the following interesting particulars of the life of Mr. JOHN D. WINSLOW, whose remarkable suicide in that city has been noticed: "Mr. WINSLOW, at the period of his death, was a traveling agent for the firm of SACKETT, DAVIS & POTTER, manufacturing jewelers at Providence, Rhode Island. The firm make their headquarters at New-York. Some few years ago Mr. WINSLOW resided in Providence, where his aged mother and relatives still live. While there, he became engaged in marriage to a lady whose beauty was only second to her accomplishments, and whose hand was an object of acquisition to a considerable number of aspiring lovers. A day was fixed for the marriage, but alas for the uncertain course of true love! the lady proved recreant to her promises, and clandestinely wedded a more obscure but better-loved personage, whom her father had forbidden his house. Mr. WINSLOW was a man of deep feeling, and the atmosphere of Providence ever after grew distasteful. He left the place and went to New-York, where, after a short time, he was furnished with a stock of goods and made the local agent of the Messrs. SACKETT, DAVIS & POTTER for this city. He occupied premises on the lower side of Third-street, above Chestnut, directly opposite the premises in which he committed suicide. He was succeeded in New-York by MORTIMER THOMPSON, then a green youngster, who is now the fortunate possessor of a reputation as a humorous writer, under the *nom de plume* of Doesticks. Some time after establishing himself in this city his store was robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry, to which the detectives failed to obtain the slightest clue. The firm, satisfied that the loss resulted from no fault upon his part, endured it without censuring him.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AT PITTSBURGH—MAYOR WEAVER'S DECISION REVERSED.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, Nov. 25, says that the decision of Mayor WEAVER, by which JAMES NESBIT, Mr. LOGAN'S carriage driver, was fined $25 "for performing worldly employment by driving" his employer's carriage on the Sabbath, has been reversed, and the deed declared not an unlawful one. Chief-Justice LOWRIE this morning read the opinion of the Court, at great length, embracing a full discussion of the subject of Sabbath observance in its relation to the necessary and ordinary avocations of life. The Mayor's return to the writ of *certiorari* came up first for consideration. It is essential, the Chief-Justice remarked, that a summary conviction shall contain a finding that a specific act has been performed by the defendant, and that it shall describe and define the act in such a way as to individuate it. This is necessary to prevent the doing of injustice to an individual by an arbitrary decision. Where this is not done, there is sufficient ground for a reversal of the sentence of conviction by the Superior Court. The Court remarked that no further guilt was incurred under the deed alleged than if the defendant had been driving a carriage containing his own family, and not the family of an employer. Hence the decision of the Mayor was reversed.

THE BONES OF WHITFIELD.—There is considerable indignation in Newburyport in regard to an ill-natured letter published in the *Courier* by Rev. D. MAGILL, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city. That gentleman visited Newburyport for the purpose of seeing the bones of the celebrated preacher GEORGE WHITFIELD, but was prevented from so doing by circumstances easily explained. His account of his disappointment was in bad taste and temper, and has been properly answered by an officer of the church in which WHITFIELD'S remains are entombed. Since a portion of the bones were stolen and taken to England, great vigilance is exercised in regard to their exhibition. The person having the relics in charge is a gentleman highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and is noted for his attentions to well-behaved strangers.—*Boston Traveller.*

(Advertisement.)

A WIDE-AWAKE NEWSPAPER.

In this age of newspaper fogyism and blood-and-thunder publications, it is always gratifying to find a journal that, while it keeps pace with the enterprize and go-a-head spirit of the times, caters to the cultivated taste and intellectual improvement of the great mass of mankind. And it is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we direct the attention of our readers to the NEW-YORK MERCURY, a newspaper that is truly a journal of the first order of excellence. Some time since we took occasion to speak of the engagement of BAYARD TAYLOR as a contributor to its columns, and we are pleased to learn that in the number for December 10, which is now ready, for sale everywhere, Mr. TAYLOR will commence a series of Letters from California, whither he went on behalf of the MERCURY some time ago. The Letters will be illustrated with drawings by Mr. TAYLOR'S pencil, and executed in wood in the very highest style of art.

To speak of the great traveler's graphic powers in picturing the scenes and characters of the localities he may visit is almost a useless task. His first fame was acquired in that department of literature, and his "Views Afoot" is a standard work in every well-selected library. His adventures in Africa and the East, in the North, and indeed in almost every part of the habitable globe, have formed themes which, in his hands, have gratified thousands of readers at home and abroad. His California Sketches will not prove less acceptable, relating as they do to the Golden State of the Confederacy, and to those who are identified not only with our national prosperity, but with the individual lives of numbers of the community.

Beside these contributions of the great tourist and lecturer, the NEW-YORK MERCURY will contain the usual variety of excellent stories, sketches, poetry, gossip, and entertaining matter, the whole forming the most thorough and readable literary sheet of the times. Our readers should not fail to secure it from the commencement of BAYARD TAYLOR'S Letters, as they must prove of incalculable value for purposes of reference and reading for years to come.—*Philadelphia Transcript.*

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, boils and tumors are the penalties of disordered blood—their intolerable pain will be alleviated by using this detergent Ointment, after having first fomented them with tepid water—the pills should be taken at the same time to purify the blood.

(Advertisement.)

DOOM OF DEVILLE.—AIKEN'S great dramatization of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S famous *Ledger* story "The Doom of Deville," repeated at Barnum's Museum, in the most finished beauty of style this afternoon as well as this evening.

(Advertisement.)

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 29.

$3,000	N. C. State 6s	98	63	Harlem R. Pref	36⅜
44,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅛	100	do	b60 36⅜
5,000	do	b10 84⅛	200	Reading Railr'd	b60 40⅛
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	103½	200	do	40¾
3,000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.	99	300	do	s60 40
2,000	M. S. 1st m. bs	10	200	do	40½
1,000	M. S. 2d m. bs	41	250	Mich. Cen. R	b30 41⅜
1,000	L. S. & M. S. 6s	15	160	do	41⅜
1,000	Ch. & Rk. I. 6s	93⅛	23	M. S. & N. I. R	7⅜
50	Mer chants' Bank	108	5	do	8
55	Mechanics' Bank	115½	10	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	19⅛
10	Bank of America	111½	50	do	s60 19
20	Bank of Commerce	99	200	do	19
10	Park Bank	109	200	do	b30 19
30	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99⅜	350	Panama R'd	b60 133½
73	Hudson River R	41	50	do	b5 133¼
400	Harlem Railroad	10	150	do	s30 133
20	do	10¼	100	do	133
100	Pacific Mail S. Co	85	100	do	b30 133
200	do	84	100	do	s60 132½
150	do	b30 84	25	Ill. Cent. Railr'd	58
100	do	s30 83⅜	50	do	57⅜
325	do	83½	1290	Gal. & Chi. R'd	72⅜
300	do	b30 83⅜	50	do	b60 72⅜
665	do	83	50	do	s30 72⅜
50	N. Y. Central R.	s10 82¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R	b60 21
1470	do	82⅜	100	do	20⅞
100	do	s10 82	300	do	b10 20⅞
100	do	b30 82⅜	1725	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	65¼
100	do	s15 82	650	do	b30 65¼
25	do	82	600	do	b60 65⅝
10	Erie Railroad	9¾	250	do	b30 65⅜
150	do	9¼	50	do	65¼
25	do	9⅜	100	do	b10 65¼
50	Clev., Pains. & A. R.	118¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R	4¾

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 65¾
5,000	Ind. State 5s	87½	350	do	b60 66
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	100	do	b10 65⅞
2,000	N. C. State 6s	98	700	do	65⅞
500	Va. State 6s	93⅜	50	do	s60 65¾
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	101⅜	140	Hudson R. R.	s60 41
37	Union Bank	100	11	do	41½
200	Pacific M. S. Co	85	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R	7⅝
100	Illinois Cen. R	58	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	21
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 82¼	100	Panama R	b60 132
100	do	s60 82⅜	170	do	132
50	Erie Railroad	s60 9	100	do	s30 131¾
50	do	9¼	100	do	s10 132
100	do	9⅜	125	Galena & Chic. R	73
100	Reading Railroad	40⅜	100	do	b60 73